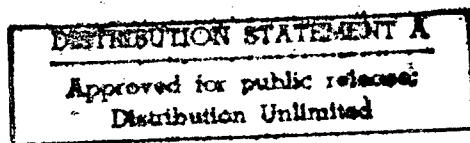


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JPRS-SEA-85-154

8 October 1985

Southeast Asia Report



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8 October 1985

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INDONESIA

JAKARTA REPORTS SUHARTO'S TALKS WITH LOSONCZI

BK201211 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Sept 85

[Text] President Suharto held two hours of talks with Hungarian President Losonczi in Budapest yesterday. The Indonesian head of state and entourage arrived in Budapest yesterday morning to start a three day state visit to Hungary at the invitation of President Losonczi. This is the third country visited by President Suharto during his series of foreign trips, which began last 13 September. Earlier, he had visited Turkey and Romania. As in the case with his visits to the other two countries, the president's visit to Hungary, which will last until 21 September, is a return visit. President Losonczi visited Indonesia in November last year.

While the two heads of state held their discussions yesterday, ministers who accompanied President Suharto in the state visit also held similar talks with their Hungarian counterparts. The ministers coming along with President Suharto, among others, are Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and State Minister for National Development Planning Sumarlin.

Economic matters were featured prominently during the talks yesterday. Both Indonesia and Hungary expressed their desires to enhance cooperation and relations, especially in the fields of science and technology and economics between the two countries.

This morning, President Suharto and Madame Tien Suharto and party visited a Hungarian state-owned (?ranch) and a medical equipment factory. Tomorrow afternoon, after a sightseeing tour around the beautiful city of Budapest, President Suharto and party will leave for Geneva, Switzerland. President and Madame Suharto are expected to return to Jakarta on 24 September.

President Suharto has stated that the aim of his visit to Hungary is to foster further the existing relationship and mutual understanding between the two countries. Industrial and agricultural projects in Hungary can become [words indistinct] in efforts to support national development in Indonesia.

President Suharto made these remarks in a state banquet held by Hungarian President and Mrs Losonczi last night at the Hungarian parliament building in Budapest. President Suharto also said that the Hungarian stand that loves peace and coexistence with other nations is indeed in accordance with the Indonesia's independent and active foreign policy.

Meanwhile, in his return address, President Losonczi expressed his respect and understanding on the Indonesian efforts to consolidate regional peace and security, which is in line with the Bandung spirit and principles on peace and coexistence. He said the two governments had held important talks on the ways to develop a complete (?meaning) for mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation between the two countries. President Losonczi said that Hungary is prepared to work hand-in-hand with Indonesia based on mutual benefit.

CSO: 4200/1571

INDONESIA

DAILY COMMENTS ON SIHANOUK'S LATEST PROPOSAL

BK220935 Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 14 Sep 85 p 6

[Editorial: "The 4-Faction Coalition Government"]

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk is a unique figure in Cambodian history -- he is a colorful [preceding word in English -- FBIS] and controversial figure. He was once a king, a prince, a political party leader, an artist, etcetera. Other figures, backed by the United States, the PRC, or the SRV, come and go in the Cambodian scene. There were also times when Sihanouk was ousted in a coup attempt, imprisoned, and exiled, but he remains the most famous Cambodian leader in the international world.

The current official status of Prince Sihanouk is president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, based in Beijing, North Korea, or France, but his actions or statements are not always parallel to the policy line of the CGDK. Therefore, he often makes the world confused as to when he acts and speaks as CGDK president and when he speaks as himself.

If we follow Prince Sihanouk's recent activities, especially what he said after receiving the credentials of the new PRC and Bangladesh ambassadors at his "temporary capital city," located a few hundred meters from the Thai-Cambodian border, we notice that a new situation has arisen. During the occasion, he briefed reporters about two things, which he would later mention again in France and Italy. First, he said that as CGDK head of state, he believes the Khmer Rouge announcement on Pol Pot retirement, but personally speaking, he considers the retirement a farce. Second, he asserted that the only way out to the Cambodian conflict is through the establishment of a 4-faction coalition government, consisting of the tripartite CGDK and the Heng Samrin government. If we analyze Prince Shianouk's ideas, we notice his belief that there will be no solution to the Cambodian problem without the support of Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the PRC on the other.

Prince Sihanouk has realistically made the following calculation: the PRC dislikes the presence of the Heng Samrin and Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, but it is unable to drive the Vietnamese out of the country and overthrow the Heng Samrin group through the Khmer Rouge group. Vietnam calls for the removal of the Khmer Rouge, but is is unable to crush the PRC-backed Khmer

Rouge. Both the PRC and Vietnam can prolong this situation as long as they like. Therefore, a new alternative acceptable to the PRC, Vietnam and the Soviet Union must be offered, namely a 4-faction coalition government in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk, has obviously begun to imagine himself as president of the 4-faction coalition. He has also imagined that the coalition government will pursue a friendly or at least nonhostile policy toward the SRV, the Soviet Union, and the PRC, as well as Thailand and ASEAN in general. Against the background of this situation, the Vietnamese troops can be withdrawn from Cambodia.

How will Prince Sihanouk pave the way for the establishment of a 4-faction coalition government? Will ASEAN's proximity talks proposal contribute anything toward the establishment of such a coalition government? Apparently, Prince Sihanouk has negative views on the proximity talks proposal, which he once described as "amusing and unrealistic" [preceding three words in English -- FBIS]. Instead, he proposed that the French Government take the initiative and invite all parties involved in the Cambodian problem for an informal "cocktail party" [preceding two words in English -- FBIS] in Paris.

According to Sihanouk, those who must be invited to this cocktail party are the SRV, the PRC, the Soviet Union, and the four Cambodian factions. He did not mention the role of ASEAN in such an informal gathering. He will also tour European countries to drum up support for his new proposal before leaving [word indistinct] the UN General Assembly session in New York.

We fully support any proposal considered to be the best one by the Cambodian people. By following his statements, we can understand Sihanouk's logic, namely, based on the international recognition of the CGDK, initiated by ASEAN, Prince Sihanouk is now trying to make the French Government take the initiative to seek a solution to the Cambodian problem with a minimal role given to ASEAN.

CSO: 4213/335

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR MEETS ASSEMBLY OFFICIAL--Jakarta--M. Kharis Suhud, vice chairman of the Indonesian House of Representatives and the People's Consultative Assembly, received a courtesy call from Vietnamese Ambassador to Indonesia Tran Huy Chuong in his office on Friday morning [13 September]. The ambassador paid the call to introduce himself and to strengthen relations between the two countries. On the occasion, Ambassador Tran Huy Chuong expressed the hope that Vietnam and Indonesia will foster good cooperation in achieving stability in Southeast Asia because he believes that development cannot be implemented without stability. He quoted President Suharto as hoping that Vietnam and Indonesia could hold a dialogue on Southeast Asian stability. The Vietnamese ambassador also asked Vice Chairman Kharis Suhud about the possible exchange of visits between Vietnamese and Indonesian parliamentary delegations. Kharis Suhud replied that such exchanges can certainly be made because Indonesia and Vietnam are two friendly countries. The only question is one of implementation because the Indonesian House of Representatives has received many letters of invitation on a bilateral and multilateral basis.
[Text] [Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 14 Sep 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/335

LAOS

THAI OFFICIAL OUTLINES FOREIGN TROOP PRESENCE IN LAOS

BK060241 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Cha-Am, Phet Buri--A senior Foreign Ministry official said yesterday that Vietnam had deployed at least 60,000 troops and an extra 6,000 Vietnamese advisors in Laos.

Vietnam now maintains the strongest influence over Laos with its large number of troops followed by the Soviet Union and its allies, particularly East Germany, Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which give various degrees of economic and military assistance and provide various advisory roles, said Maj Gen Charan Kunlawanit, the political-military coordinator of the Foreign Ministry.

At present, Charan added, there are as many foreign troops in Laos as Laotian soldiers. He said the Laos Army has 60,000 men in three infantry divisions and two infantry brigades. Its air force has 2,000 personnel while its planes are generally outdated, although there were a number of Mig-19 fighters and the Soviet-made MI-17 Anotonov transport plane. There are 1,200 men in the Laotian Navy, he said.

Charan said Vietnam has at the moment about six divisions of fighting men in Laos--four infantries, three engineering divisions and two independent infantry regiments.

One division is stationed in the north, two divisions and a regiment in the central part of the country, and one division and a regiment in the south. The three engineering divisions are stationed in Siang Khong, Vientiane and Khamphoui, he said, adding that there are at least 500 Soviet military advisors and some Cubans.

"Thailand is ready to cooperate with Laos to solve any bilateral problems, but we have been very disappointed by repeated attempts of the Laotian Government to link purely bilateral matters to other unrelated problems in Indochina," Charan said.

CSO: 4200/1568

LAOS

BRIEFS

CABLE RADIO SYSTEM--Hanoi VNA 18 Sep--Construction of a 15 kW cable radio system is underway in Vientiane with assistance in equipment and technology from Hanoi. The system includes a broadcasting station, 41,500 metres of cable and 400 loudspeakers started early this year under a cooperation program between the two sister capitals. It is expected to be commissioned in mid-October, just in time for the celebration of the 10th National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (December 2). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 18 Sep 85 OW]

TRANSPORT MEMORANDUM WITH SRV--Vientiane, September 14 (KPL)--The Lao Ministry of Transport and Post and the Vietnamese Ministry of Communications and Transport, on September 12 signed here a memorandum on cooperation in transport work. Signatories were the Lao side, Bouathong, deputy minister of transport and post and the Vietnamese side by Tran Van Lu, deputy minister of communications and transport. The Vietnamese side according to the memorandum is to help Laos in the years 1985-86 with the construction of the second 220-seat steel-hull passenger ferry and two freighters each capable of carrying up to 100 tons of load. The Vietnamese side is also to help building a shipyard at the km 4 river-port for 1985-86. Earlier, Tran Van Lu and his delegation paid a visit to Phao Bouannaphon, minister of transport and post. The Vietnamese delegation left here on September 12. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 14 Sep 85 BK]

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH SRV--Vientiane, September 14 (OANA-KPL)--An agreement on the implementation of scientific and technical cooperation projects within 1986-90 were signed here yesterday between the Lao PDR and the SRV. Signatories to the agreement and annexes were, the Lao side Souli Nanthavong, chairman of the State Council for Science and Technology of the Lao PDR, and on the Vietnamese side Dang Huu, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology of the SRV who is also member of the CPV Central Committee. Vu Tien, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Vietnamese Embassy here was also on hand. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 14 Sep 85 BK]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR--Vientiane, September 13 (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Countries, headed by Sisavang Chanthepha, vice president of the committee, returned here on September 11 from a visit to the Soviet Union. While there, the delegation attended an international conference sponsored by the Soviet Committee for

Solidarity With Afro-Asian Peoples in Kabarov (the Soviet Union) from September 5-9 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet Union over Japanese militarism. Delegates to the conference also discussed the important role played by the peoples in Asia and the Pacific in the struggle for independence. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 13 Sep 85 BK]

PUBLIC HEALTH DEVELOPMENT--Vientiane, September 11 (KPL)--According to a report by Dr Khamliang Phonsena, acting-minister of public health, during the past 10 years, the public health service throughout the country has made steady progress. In 1984, there were 837 hospitals with a total of 8,970 beds as against 406 hospitals and 6,178 beds in 1976. During 1976-84, the number of doctors increased from 90 to 418, that of medical assistants from 371 to 1,892, and first-aid nurses from 4,564 to 6,104. The total of medical workers increased by 67.5 percent during this period. Now, there is one medical institute and three medical schools, which have graduated 259 doctors and 846 medical assistants. There are about 24 doctors for every 10,000 persons, in 1982, the average life expectancy of the Lao people was 46 years. The Lao population has increased by 2.4 percent a year. One of the best achievements of the public health service is the eradication of malaria. The rate of malaria sufferers has dropped from 22.5 to 0.2 percent during the past ten years. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 11 Sep 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/1568

MALAYSIA

MCA ELECTION DATE SET

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 21 Aug 85 pp 1, 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Tues. —
The ad hoc committee chaired by Encik Ghafar Baba worked quickly today, making a decision on the membership list and fixing Nov 24 as the date for the MCA general assembly.

The date goes slightly beyond the three-month deadline that the party gave itself on Aug 17 to solve its crisis, failing which it would opt out of the Barisan Nasional temporarily.

Datuk Mak Hon Kam, a member of the ad hoc committee, said he did not foresee any problem on this score.

The 99 days to Nov 24 is the shortest time needed for the process of the party elections.

The Barisan Nasional was not likely to hold the MCA to its undertaking strictly to the letter, he told reporters after the meeting.

The seven-member committee today unanimously agreed to accept the membership list delivered under the High Court order on Jan. 30, showing about 393,000 members, as the basis for preparing the final list for the elections.

The party's national Youth and Wanita wings will hold their assemblies to also elect their leaders a day earlier.

However, nomination day for all three will be Nov 21.

The dates have been agreed to by all the factions in the MCA, including Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan, who said: "Although we had proposed an earlier date, we will abide by the agreed date."

MCA central committee member Mr Lim Kean Siew said the Datuk Neo faction had proposed at today's ad hoc committee meeting a time-table that would enable the party to hold its general assembly three weeks earlier than Nov 24.

"But there were objections and the proposal was rejected," he told reporters at a Press conference at Wisma MCA this evening.

He said that he raised this point because everyone had blamed the Datuk Neo faction for delaying the party elections.

The ad hoc committee meanwhile will meet again on Aug. 28 to consider the election rules.

Today's meeting, the eighth to be held since the committee was set up to clean the membership list of "phantom members" following an out-of-court settlement in May, lasted about two-and-a-half hours. It was held at Encik Ghafar's office at Kompleks Kewangan, beginning about 10.20am.

The other committee members present were joint secretaries Datuk Dr Tan Tiong Hong and

Datuk Dr Ling Liang Sik; Datuk Mak Hon Kam, who claims to be the new acting MCA president; Datuk Chan Siang Sun, Mr Ng Cheng Kiat and Datuk Wong Seng Chow.

Statements

Datuk Dr Ling, Datuk Chan and Mr Ng are aligned to the faction led by former vice-president Tan Koon Swan; Datuk Wong is with the group headed by Datuk Neo (who insists he is still the acting president); while Datuk Dr Tan has teamed up with Datuk Mak who is leading the third faction.

Datuk Mak and Datuk Dr Tan were in the Datuk Neo camp until the split last Thursday.

Newsmen who waited outside the meeting room were later given two statements.

The first statement said the committee agreed on the list to be used as the basis for preparing the final list for the coming party elec-

tions, and that its secretariat would check all complaints already received in preparing the final list.

It further stated that:

- All complainants must substantiate their allegations by Sept 2;
- The membership list prepared by the committee will be sent to all divisions by the secretariat by Sept 12;
- The committee will direct the divisions to despatch the branch membership lists by Sept 14;
- The committee will meet on Aug 28 to consider the election rules;
- The proposed dates for the MCA elections at all levels is the shortest possible under the MCA constitution; and,
- The committee is confident that it will receive the fullest co-operation from all concerned.

The other statement gave the proposed timetable for the MCA elections.

The branches, together with their Youth and Wanita wings, are to hold

their assemblies between Sept 24 and 27. Nomination day is Sept 22.

If there is lack of quorum, then the Youth and Wanita branch assemblies will be postponed for one week.

Divisions are to hold their assemblies either on Oct 18 or 19 while the divisional Youth and Wanita assemblies are to be held on Oct 17. The nomination day is Oct 15.

If there is a lack of quorum at a divisional assembly, then its meeting will be postponed to Oct 26 while in the case of the divisional Youth and Wanita the new date will be Oct 25.

The State Youth and Wanita assemblies are to be held either on Nov 8 or Nov 9. The nomination day is Nov 6.

Asked why the general assembly had been fixed for only one day instead of the usual two days, Mr Ng explained: "We are only concerned with the elections. That is why we fixed only one day."

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

RULES ON MCA ELECTION SET

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Calvin Goh]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. — The ad hoc committee will be the arbiter of any disputes that arise from the MCA elections and its decisions shall be final.

It also has the power to conduct or take over the running of any election.

The elections at national level for the MCA and its Youth and Wanita wings will be carried out by the committee.

The national party leaders will be elected at the general assembly on Nov. 24 and the national MCA Youth and Wanita leaders at their assemblies the day before.

The rules governing the MCA elections — scheduled to begin with the branch elections between Sept. 24 and Sept. 27, and culminating with the Nov. 24 general assembly — were released by committee chairman Ghafar Baba, who is also Barisan Nasional secretary-general, this afternoon.

They were approved at a meeting of the seven-member committee yesterday. The other members are Datuk Dr Ling Liang Sik and Datuk Dr Tan Tiong Hong (the joint secretaries), Datuk Chan Siang Sun, Datuk Mak Hon Kam, Datuk Wong Seng Chow and Mr Ng Cheng Kiat.

The rules also provide for members contesting the elections to use a standard nomination form prescribed by the committee.

If such forms are not available, then the proposed candidates may use photostat copies of the form.

Registers

For branch elections, the membership list will have to be displayed at the place of nomination specified in the notice of meeting or at the place specified by the ad hoc

committee, for members to inspect, at least from 3 pm to 9 pm, on nomination day which has been fixed for Sept. 22.

Likewise, in the case of divisional elections, the list of the delegates will have to be displayed on nomination day, fixed for Oct. 16, also at least from 3 pm to 9 pm.

For the national-level elections, the list of delegates will be displayed at the premises of the ad hoc committee's secretariat in MCA headquarters during normal office hours after the notice of meeting has been issued.

Members are also allowed to inspect the membership registers kept by the secretariat in MCA headquarters.

In the case of voting, the rules say that it will be by secret ballot for the election of office-bearers but for resolutions affecting other business, members may vote by a show of hands.

No voting by proxy is allowed.

Time-table

Any dispute arising over the membership status of a person will be determined by the entries in the copy of the register.

kept and certified correct by the secretariat.

Every member who is not in arrears of subscription as at Dec. 31, 1983, will be eligible to vote.

The rules also provide for the names of candidates on the ballot papers to be in the same order as they appear in the list of nominations.

Where there is a lack of quorum, the meeting will be adjourned for a week and will be reconvened at the same time and place to proceed with the same agenda.

The elections at all levels will have to follow the time-table set out by the ad hoc committee.

The committee will declare an election null and void if it is held not according to schedule without first obtaining the committee's written consent.

The venue of the nomination and meeting/election as well as the date or time of the election after the notice of meeting has been issued cannot be changed without the prior written consent of the committee.

The committee also has the right to amend the election rules without prior notice.

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

NO GOVERNMENT SNAP ELECTION PLANNED

Penang THE STAR in English 19 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Maria Samad and Zainal Epi]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sun. — The Government appears to have ruled out the possibility of a snap general election early next year and now seems set to serve out almost its full term, which expires in April 1987.

If hints dropped by Prime Minister and Barisan Nasional chairman Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad yesterday and today are any indication, the next general election is likely to be held in early 1987.

Sources said that Dr Mahathir, in briefing the Barisan supreme council at its meeting yesterday, told component party leaders that the coalition would require "at least one year" after the settlement of the MCA crisis to prepare for an election.

Dr Mahathir, who is also Umno president, is understood to have dropped the same hint at a meeting this morning in Parliament House with officers from Community Development (Kemas), Information Department and *Biro Tata Negara* in the Prime Minister's Department and Umno divisional leaders.

Umno secretary-general Datuk Seri Sanusi Junid told reporters after the three-and-a-half-hour

meeting that Dr Mahathir had not specifically said that the next general election would be held in a year.

He added, however, that it would take time for the wounds to heal once the MCA crisis was solved.

"This depends on how deep the wound is and how long it will take to heal. If it takes one year to heal then it will take that period of time to heal, but it could also take more than a year," said Datuk Seri Sanusi.

He said Dr Mahathir reiterated that Barisan needed a strong and united MCA to face the general election.

The MCA had agreed at yesterday's meeting to resolve its crisis within three months or voluntarily withdraw from the Barisan. The assurance was given by Datuk Dr Neo Yee Pan and Datuk Mak Hop Kam, both of whom the Barisan recognised as the MCA "representatives" to the meeting. There had been speculation earlier this year that the Government would call a snap election either late this year or early next year.

Datuk Seri Sanusi, who is National and Rural Development Minister, said that Umno members expressed their full

confidence in the decision of the Umno political bureau and the Barisan supreme council on the MCA issue.

"Most of the Umno members present are not interested in who should be the president of the MCA but in the effect the crisis will have on the Barisan and the political stability of the country."

Dr Mahathir, he said, told them that the MCA crisis was "not (only) an MCA crisis but a problem in the Barisan."

Datuk Seri Sanusi said that among the issues raised was that of poison-pen letters discrediting the country's leaders.

Datuk Seri Sanusi said Dr Mahathir told those present to throw such letters into the waste-paper basket.

Dr Mahathir also briefed them on the country's political development, the economy and the wage claims by the civil servants.

He said the Prime Minister stressed that the Government could not possibly afford to meet the wage demand of the civil service unions.

Datuk Seri Sanusi said that the Prime Minister also expressed concern over the rampant practice of money politics among Umno members.

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR PROMISES FRIENDSHIP FOR SABAH GOVERNMENT

Penang THE STAR in English 22 Aug 85 p 2

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — Prime Minister Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said the Federal Government would keep an eye on events in Sabah while still maintaining a friendly relationship with the Government led by Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS).

He said in an interview with the magazine *Arabia - The Islamic World Review* that although the Government accepted the Sabahans' decision to vote in the PBS, "the Barisan Nasional still feels the concept of multi-racial government would be better for Sabah."

"Therefore, we will watch the turn of events there," he said.

He told the British-based magazine that there were multiple reasons such as personalities, policies, attitudes and performance which could cause a party to lose an election.

"All are added up when people are making their choice."

"In our system, it is possible for a party supported by a minority of voters to get an absolute majority in terms of seats.

Islam, particularly with regard to the values concerned.

He said the problem was to try to get the Muslims to practice these values and gain greater respect and acceptance from the non-Muslims.

"This we try to do by example," he added.

Dr Mahathir said if these values were practised, the Muslims, not only in Malaysia but everywhere else, would become stronger and they would no longer leave their countries to seek refuge in non-Muslim countries.

Dr Mahathir said he was satisfied with the country's Islamic foreign policy but felt Muslim unity or even co-operation between Muslim countries was still very much a dream.

"Our policy alone will not yield results," he said.

However, he added the Government was sufficiently encouraged to continue with giving priority in its foreign policy with regards to Islamic countries.

"We know this and we accept it. It is better than proportional representation under which no single party would be able to have sufficient seats to form a government," he added.

On Islamic values, Dr Mahathir told the magazine that the Government wanted to inculcate the high sense of morality as taught by Islam.

He said the Government wanted to build a community which practises brotherhood among Muslims, tolerance towards non-Muslims who did no harm to Muslims, honesty in all their dealings, lack of avarice, discipline, cleanliness, honour, harmony, respect for the elders and so on.

"There is so much lip-service among Muslims where these values are concerned.

"Thus, Muslims are murdered in the name of brotherhood, promises made without intention of keeping them, arrogance displayed even when possessing only a little power," he added.

Dr Mahathir said non-Muslims did not fear true

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

NEW SABAH PARTY REGISTERED

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 25 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Nuraina Samad]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Sat. — The application for registration by Momogun, the new Kadazan-based party in Sabah, has been approved.

However, details of the party and its composition were not immediately available.

Home Affairs Ministry sources said Momogun was previously led by Penampang businessman Edward Sinsua who was with the Sabah Padi Board.

No objections

He has since joined Pasok, another Kadazan-based party.

With the registration of Momogun, there are now three Kadazan-based parties. The other is Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS), which four months ago was elected to power.

It is learnt that Sabah Chief Minister Datuk Pairin Kitingan, who is also the PBS leader, was initially involved in the setting up of Momogun.

The reasons that led him to abandon the party are, however, not known.

The party was among several other political parties that had applied for registration.

It is understood that the Ministry had no objections to any of the applications.

The Ministry is the approving authority for any new political party.

The source said anyone could set up a political party, as long as its aims and objectives do not threaten national interests.

It is not known exactly how many political parties have applied for registration besides Momogun, Parti Nasionalis Malaysia (PNM) and the Islam-based party, Bersatu Islam Sabah (BIS).

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

RELOCATION PLANNED TO INCREASE INDIAN POLITICAL POWER

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Aug 85 p 1

[Text]

MALAYSIAN Indians will be relocated in specific geographical areas to make them a more potent force in general elections, MIC president Datuk S. Samy Vellu said today.

This move is expected to turn the community into decision-makers in at least 30 constituencies.

"The Indian community has a very good chance of becoming the decision-makers in the coming elections," he said.

He did not, however, state if the strategy involved the relocation of Indians in both urban and rural areas or only in the rural areas where the majority of the community is found.

Datuk Samy Vellu said the party has been studying the strategy for some time and has "very quietly" resettled Indians in certain parts of the country.

He said the party has also decided to buy a 406-acre plot of land at Bandar Seri Alam near Johore Baru as the site for the first large-scale relocation of Indians.

"We have agreed to buy over the land for \$24 million."

Datuk Samy Vellu, who is also Works Minister, regretted that the current distribution of Indian votes was "like butter on a slice of bread" — too thinly spread out to be effective.

The decision to relocate the Indian community was, therefore, a direct response to statements by certain quarters that Indians were a negligible element in the electoral process.

This had spurred the MIC towards having the Indian community "geographically reorganised into structural areas."

Datuk Samy Vellu, in denying that Indians were a political nonentity, however, agreed that "their importance had not been felt before."

He explained that the voting power of the Indian community was actually crucial in determining general election results.

Explaining the party's latest strategy, he said: "The idea is to group together Indians so that nobody will think that the community has no voting power. This involves a geographical relocation of the community.

"We intend to create structural areas for Indians to stay in so that their voting rights will be fully exploited."

He also declined to comment on speculation that the MIC's investment arm, Maika Holdings Berhad, has bought the Kuala Muda Estate in Kedah.

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

ARMY CONFIRMS PROBLEMS WITH VEHICLE

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by Sabry Sharif]

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — Deputy Army Chief Lt-Jen Datuk Hashim Mohamed Ali today confirmed that the weight of the Sibmas armoured recovery vehicles (ARVs) to be used in support of Sibmas armoured fire support vehicles (AFSVs) exceeds Cavalry Corps specifications.

He said the Government has set up a high-powered team to look into this "technical problem" and decide whether the ARVs could still be used for the Cavalry Corps.

The team, comprising Treasury officials, Army logistics officers and Cavalry Corps representatives, left for Belgium last November to look at the ARVs, he added.

"These officials, including myself, saw how the ARVs, with an extra weight of 1.6 tonnes because of Cavalry Corps modifications, performed in simulated terrain," he told the *New Straits Times*.

The tests on the Sibmas ARVs were carried out over a two-month period. Upon its return in Jan-

uary, the team submitted a comprehensive report to the Government on the logistical problems facing the vehicles.

It was on the team's recommendation that the Government accepted the modified Sibmas ARVs despite the excess weight as tests had proven that this problem did not at all affect the vehicle's designated role of logistical support to the Sibmas AFSVs.

"In fact, the Sibmas ARVs with the extra 1.6 tonnes surpassed performance targets set by the Cavalry Corps during the tests," Lt-Jen Datuk Hashim said.

Modifications

He said the 24 Sibmas ARVs were supposed to weigh 23.1 tonnes each. After the modifications each of the Sibmas ARVs weighed 24.65 tonnes.

"After studying the report, the Government, sometime in June, decided to support the findings of the high-powered team and gave the green light for the delivery of the 24 Sibmas ARVs."

It was reported by the *New Straits Times* last Thursday that the 165 Sibmas AFSVs were not

being utilised because of logistical problems associated with the 24 Sibmas ARVs.

According to the report, the logistical problems of the ARVs were related to their weight which together with that of the 16.5-tonne Sibmas AFSVs would damage certain stretches of the roads in the country.

As a result of this problem, the 165 Sibmas AFSVs have been confined to 50km of the Sungai Buloh army camp.

The Sibmas AFSVs and ARVs were ordered by the Government in 1981 at a cost of \$211 million but not after a controversy over its selection.

There was a similar controversy over the choice of the West German Condor armoured personnel carriers which are already in operation with the Cavalry Corps.

The Sibmas AFSVs were purchased to support the firepower of the 25 British-made Scorpion light tanks and the 26 British-made Stormer ar-

moured personnel carriers.

The Sibmas ARVs were intended to be used in the recovery of damaged or disabled Sibmas AFSVs.

Lt-Jen Datuk Hashim confirmed that the Sibmas AFSVs had been confined to 50km of the Sungai Buloh army camp.

However, he said not only were Sibmas AFSVs found at the Sungai Buloh camp grounded but also those found at other army units.

The main reason why the Sibmas AFSVs had been confined to 50km of their bases was economic rather than logistical, he said.

"If the Army had decided to deploy the Sibmas AFSVs for operations instead of training purposes as is being done now, it will cost the Government extra in terms of maintenance, fuel and spare part expenses," he added.

"Such a move will not be in line with the Government's austerity drive."

Operations

Lt-Jen Datuk Hashim denied there was a need for the Sibmas AFSVs or the Scorpion light tanks to be deployed for operations in frontline areas.

He said the Sibmas and Scorpions were purchased for conventional warfare and not in support of counter-insurgency operations.

He said the West German Condor and the US Commando armoured personnel carriers and the British Ferret scout car were more ideal for such operations.

On the inability of certain stretches of the country's roads to withstand the weight of the Sibmas ARVs, he said: "This is not true but should we have such a problem we can rely on the Army Engineers Corps to help us."

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

AGREEMENT ON BANGLADESHI WORKERS DUE

Penang THE STAR in English 27 Aug 85 p 8

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — Malaysia and Bangladesh are expected to formalise an agreement soon to allow Bangladeshi workers to work in plantations here, Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Tan Sri Zainal Abidin Sulong said yesterday.

He said this was agreed to between the two countries at the Bangladesh-Malaysia Joint Economic Committee meeting in Dhaka recently. He led the 10-member Malaysian delegation to the meeting and also to a similar meeting with Pakistan.

He said on his return here that although no date had been fixed yet, he felt the agreement would be formalised "very quickly" as the necessary procedures for implementation had been worked out.

He said these procedures included details on recruitment of workers and protecting them from being exploited by middlemen.

Tan Sri Zainal Abidin said the workers would be in-

volved mainly in tea plantations as well as rubber and oil palm estates.

He said he could not tell how many workers would be employed since the number would depend on the immediate requirements of the plantations.

He added that recruitment of these workers was up to the private sector as the Government had merely paved the way for such an agreement.

Regarding the "unhealthy" trade imbalances Malaysia has with both Pakistan and Bangladesh (both of which were in Malaysia's favour), Tan Sri Zainal Abidin said it was agreed to at the meetings that something had to be done to rectify this problem.

He said Malaysia had agreed with Pakistan and Bangladesh to look into diversification of trade as exports and imports between the countries tended to be limited to a few items. — Bernama.

CSO : 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

WORK STARTS THIS YEAR ON SECURITY WALL

Penang THE STAR in English 19 Aug 85 p 2

[Text]

KANGAR, Sun. — The construction of a wall in strategic places along the Malaysian-Thai border at a cost of \$43.3 million will start this year, Deputy Home Minister Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said today.

He said the construction of the wall from Perlis to Kelantan would begin as soon as the tenders board had made a decision on the contractor.

He said the wall would be constructed along places felt necessary and at places where the wall was not constructed fences would be built.

The construction of the wall is aimed at checking smuggling activities and infiltration by communist terrorists.

Encik Radzi said the project had been well received by Thailand which felt that the move would benefit both countries.

He also said the Government was drawing up various development programmes for the border areas.

These included the creation of mini-estates to raise the living standard of the people. — Bernama.

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

RICE SMUGGLING COUNTERMEASURES TAKEN

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 23 Aug 85 p 8

[Text]

KOTA BARU, Thurs. — The Kelantan State Government and the National Padi and Rice Board (LPN) will go all out to stop the rampant smuggling of rice from Thailand which is adversely affecting the local rice situation.

Menteri Besar Datuk Haji Mohamad Yaacob said joint action would be taken following a meeting between himself and LPN chairman Datuk Mohamad Noor Mohamad at his office yesterday.

Datuk Mohamad Noor expressed concern that rice smuggling from Thailand was still rampant despite efforts by the authorities to stop it.

Datuk Haji Mohamad Yaacob said in an interview at his office yesterday the State Gov-

ernment would immediately direct the various departments involved in the anti-smuggling move to step up their operations.

This will not involve the recruitment of more staff but the existing staff will be required to step up their effort.

Rice smuggling from Thailand is believed to be carried out on a large scale through the many illegal entry points along the Kelantan-Thailand border and by sea.

A survey of the border area has been carried out to enable the Government to plan the building of a wall to keep out communist infiltration and reduce smuggling, including the smuggling of firearms into the

country.

It is possible firearms are being smuggled into the country through the border.

The wall will be built at most places along the border but it cannot be erected at certain points because of "social problems" and unsuitable terrain.

"The social problems along the Kelantan-Thailand border are not similar to those existing along the Kedah-Thailand border."

Roads will be constructed along the border to help the Malaysian anti-smuggling units carry out operations and patrols.

Datuk Haji Mohamad Yaacob hoped the Federal Government would help the State Government build the roads.

CSO: 4200/1562

MALAYSIA

VOMD CARRIES PARTY NATIONAL DAY STATEMENT

BK210523 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya Information Department 23
August Statement in Conjunction with 28th National Day Anniversary]

[Text] Since 31 August 1957, the people of our country, whether in the country or abroad, have welcomed the National Day anniversary in various ways. In general, there have been two forms of celebration. First, it has been a happy marking of the achievement of the democratic and patriotic heroes who sacrificed their lives in their struggle against the Western colonialists -- especially the British. Second, it has been a celebration to welcome the anniversary with greater determination to emulate further the steps taken by those fallen heroes until Malaya achieves complete freedom and becomes a sovereign nation -- strong and democratic; not dependent of foreign investment; free from all colonialist cultures imported from those countries; and truly independent in the scientific, economic, cultural, and military fields.

The independence of Malaya was the result of the people's struggle and it was given to the Alliance Party, led by Tengku Abdul Rahman, by the British colonialists on 31 August 1957. This independence in itself has an important meaning because it symbolizes our country's direct freedom from the 400-year-old shackles of colonialism. This is a historical development for the people of our country. Since that day, the reactionary regime has continued to welcome the anniversary every year by wasting several million ringgit of public funds according to its whims and fancies. On the anniversary, the regime makes empty slogans and speeches distorting the history of the people's struggle for independence against the bloody hands of the colonialist group -- especially the British colonialists. In these speeches, the regime distorts history and praises itself as champion of the country's independence. We have named this clique the fake nationalist group.

In celebrating the 28th anniversary of the independence of Malaya, the reactionary regime of the Mahathir-Musa clique came up with the slogan: Nationalism is the nucleus of solidarity, to trick the people regarding their false nationalism. The expenditure for the anniversary celebrations was huge, considering our country's economic situation, which is presently at the threshold of bankruptcy. The gap between the rich and the poor is continuously widening and the country's debts mounting while the trade and

balance of payments deficit have become uncontrollable. Prices of necessary commodities have risen sharply. In brief, the country's future economic situation is very bleak. Due to this, the livelihood of the rural working sector has been adversely affected. Those several million wasted ringgit were only meant to boost the image and interests on the conceited, antipeople, bureaucratic and comprador capitalists. The inheritance of the colonialists' bloody hand is continuing the country's internal war until today and has tortured as well as killed a few, if not many, of the country's freedom fighters. Dr Burchanuddin Al-Helmy, the main nationalist figure of our country, was detained for years, and when he was in detention he was tortured until he finally died honorably of cancer. Today, the fascist dictatorial Mahathir-Musa regime is continuously grabbing the people's rights by enforcing iron-fisted laws and regulations and so on to suppress the people. Why did the Mahathir-Musa regime choose Melaka as the focal point for the 28th anniversary celebration of Malayan independence? Its excuse was that former Prime Minister Tengku Abdul Rahman announced the independence framework in that state. The real truth, however, is that the clique wants to hide behind the state's historical glories to try to redeem its infamous name. The clique only says that it honors the state's glorious Malay sultanate era, but it never thinks of restoring the Malay sultanate after its defeat by the Portuguese in 1511. The regime also used the Melaka state Malays' patriotism to shield its false nationalism.

During the celebrations, the Mahathir-Musa clique paraded the United Malays National Organization symbol, and this was actually the launching of the campaign for the upcoming general elections. With this, the Mahathir-Musa clique has abused public funds for its political benefit by hiding behind the anniversary of Malayan independence celebrations.

Patriotic and democratic people throughout the nation welcomed and celebrated the 28th anniversary with deep meaning. They remembered the true, honorable, and historical struggle of the fallen heroes against the foreign intruders [word indistinct] intended to colonize the people and the country for 400 years. The people inherited the true, upright, patriotic, and democratic trail blazed by the pioneers. On the other hand, those who claimed to (?honor and cherish) the glowing history of our country in fact cooperated to hide the enemies of our country, including a small number of traitors and those who supported the colonialist group.

The true patriotic and democratic nationalists in our country, including members of the Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM], then known as the Malay Nationalist Party of Malaya, have continued to emerge since the patriotic peasants war, the anti-Japanese war, and the anti-British war up until the present internal revolutionary war. They have always followed the footsteps of the fallen heroes and valiantly marched forward. They are not in the least afraid of sacrifice and are ready to shed their blood in the struggle against the enemies for the interests of the nation and country and for the sake of true independence and democracy. They have vowed to continue fighting until the final victory. Such is the nobility and pride of our nation and country.

On the occasion of the 28th anniversary of Malayan independence, the MNRPM calls on all patriotic and democratic people throughout the country to draw a good lesson from the sacrifices of our fallen heroes and to emulate their unyielding spirit in the face of enemy oppression. We must inculcate our younger generation with the noble ethics of our patriotic and revolutionary heroes. We must also instill in them a patriotic and democratic fervor as well as high political awareness to enable them to understand the meaning and values of life and to press forward the history of our nation and country.

We will also continue our internal revolutionary war until our final victory when we can establish a Malayan state that is truly independent, sovereign, free, democratic, and self-sufficient and where people can live prosperously and happily.

Finally, the MNRPM urges all true patriotic and democratic nationalists throughout the country to expose the activities of the bogus nationalist led by the Mahathir-Musa clique to enable the people to attain their final victory. To achieve this end, all of us must unite into the widest possible front consisting of all communities and groups willing to join us to enable us to establish a patriotic and democratic coalition government based on the system of constitutional monarchy.

CSO: 4213/336

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

TALKS WITH SRV COUNTERPART--The ASEAN-proposed proximity talks between Vietnam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [word indistinct], to resolve the conflict in Kampuchea will take place within a year if efforts to have the talks are successful said Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen today. In a dialogue with the press in Kuala Lumpur, he said he had two sessions of discussions in Angola earlier this month with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, who made certain inquiries. Tengku Rithauddeen, who will meet his ASEAN counterparts in the coming United Nations General Assembly, said he promised not to reveal the outcome of their talks to the press until discussions on the matter with the other ASEAN partners are over. However, he said Vietnam did not categorically reject the proposal but found certain terms unacceptable. Tengku Rithauddeen said they are exploring ways and variations to what has been offered. There would be no objection if Vietnam sent representatives from the Heng Samrin regime of Kampuchea to the talks. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Sept 85 BK]

SETTING UP ISLAMIC NATION--Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says Malaysia has to take into consideration the multiracial composition of its people in its efforts to set up an Islamic nation. He points out that because of its unique position, the country cannot follow the tenets of other Muslim nations. The prime minister was speaking at the opening of a conference on the concept of an Islamic nation in Petaling Jaya today. He made it clear that because of Malaysia's multiracial population it will necessarily take time before the objective of setting up an Islamic nation can be achieved. He, however, pointed out that Malaysia had to take the first step toward realizing this objective by declaring Islam as the official religion in the country. The prime minister made it clear that it was necessary to be realistic and rational to ensure that the path to the establishment of an Islamic nation was a smooth one in the country. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir said it was important that sufficient support be given to the concept before it could be implemented. The prime minister said this was vital to maintain unity in the country. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Sept 85 BK]

NEW SABAH PARTY--Kota Kinabula, BERNAMA Sun [15 September]--The Sabah Kadazan-based party Momogun, was registered by the Registrar of Societies in Kuala Lumpur on 29 August, its president, Mr Edward Sinsua, said today. He said in a statement that the party had received the certificate of registration signed by Registrar of Societies Zakiah Hashim. Mr Sinsua said the Kadazans

in the State needed a party to represent their interests and Momogun was prepared to cooperate with the United Sabah National Organization (USNO) and other opposition parties to put up a constructive opposition in the State. [Excerpt] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Sept p 2 BK]

INDONESIAN MINISTER ARRIVES--The Indonesian minister of home affairs, Lieutenant General Tan Sri Suparjo Rustam, arrived in Kuala Lumpur today for a two day official visit. He called on the minister of foreign affairs, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, at his office in the federal capital this afternoon. They discussed for half an hour issues of common interest. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 20 Sept 85 BK]

AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH AIRWAYS--Malaysia Airlines System [MAS] and British Airways signed a new agreement on 17 September enabling MAS to add a fifth flight to London while British Airways can fly to Kuala Lumpur. The minister of transport, Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyan, told newsmen that, with the agreement, MAS can carry an unlimited number of passengers on its four weekly flights to London, with stopovers at Amsterdam, Athens, and Copenhagen, starting this November. British Airways can carry passengers to Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Denpasar, Bali, and Jakarta. MAS will commence its fifth flight next year, when it receives the new Boeing 747 Kombi. Tan Sri Chong also said that Malaysia needs to have discussions with countries in which MAS is allowed stopovers by the agreement signed on 17 September. Mr Michael (Spicer), secretary to the British Lower House of Parliament, signed on behalf of Britain. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 17 Sep 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/336

SINGAPORE

OPPOSITION MP, PARTY CHAIRMAN ASK COURT FOR ACQUITTAL

HK201036 Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 20 Sept 85

[Text] Singapore, 20 September (AFP)--An M.P. and the chairman of his Workers Party have asked a court to acquit them on a charge of making a false declaration, saying that the prosecution failed to prove that there was a case to answer.

Opposition M.P., J.B. Jeyaretnam, a lawyer and secretary general of the Workers Party who is appearing for his party chairman Wong Hong Toy, made the submission at the close of the prosecution case yesterday. Mr Jeyaretnam is being defended by another lawyer, S. Anandan.

The prosecution's case was that the accounts of the party for the period January to 16 June 1982, submitted by Mr Jeyaretnam and Mr Wong to the official receiver, did not reflect the true position of the party's funds.

The prosecution held that some donations totalling about 1,300 U.S. dollars were left out of the accounts which were received on oath by the official receiver. The party at that time was under receivership for failing to pay one of its creditors, who took bankruptcy proceedings against the party.

The prosecution closed its case yesterday when its main witness, a chartered accountant, completed his testimony that the failure to include the donations received by the party in its accounts handed to the official receiver rendered it incomplete. This, the accountant said, meant that the accounts did not reflect a true and accurate statement.

Mr Jeyaretnam in his submission said that the donations left out of the accounts were not meant for the party but were to be used by him and Mr Wong for any purpose they thought fit.

One of the donors, Mr Jeyaretnam said, had intended the donation to be used for the opposition and this did not mean it had to be used only by the Workers Party.

Mr Jeyaretnam was continuing with his submission today and the court will rule, after hearing the reply from the prosecution, on whether or not to call on Mr Jeyaretnam and Mr Wong to make their defence.

Mr Jeyaretnam, who became the first opposition member of parliament in 16 years when he won a by-election in late 1981, stands to lose his parliamentary seat if he is convicted. He also faces a possible sentence of more than two years' imprisonment or a fine of more than 900 U.S. dollars.

The offence carries a maximum penalty of seven years imprisonment and/or a maximum fine of 5,000 U.S. dollars.

CSO: 4200/1573

SINGAPORE

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES U.S. UN BUDGET STAND

BK201457 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Sept 85 p 20

[Editorial: "Unwarranted and Inequitable"]

[Text] An attempt by the U.S. Congress to rein in the United Nations by the purse-string has, quite unnecessarily, added another contentious issue to the many divisive ones on the agenda as the General Assembly convenes its 40th session this week. A bill passed by Congress last month threatens to cut the U.S. contribution to the UN from the current 25 percent to 20 percent, unless voting in the assembly on budgetary matters is weighted according to member states' contributions, thus effectively giving the U.S. a veto over the UN budget.

Congress [word indistinct] is obviously prompted more by disenchantment due to a loss of WMS influence at the UN in recent years than by concern over alleged fiscal profligacy by the world organization. Although the U.S. pays the biggest single proportion of the budget as determined according to a formula that takes into account a state's gross national product and population size, the absolute amount is estimated to be less than what its citizens spend on pet food every year. The 5 percent certainly would not enable the Reagan administration to balance the U.S. budget.

The UN, on the other hand, has not been deaf to warnings since the 1973 oil crisis to curb its spending. Few new posts have been created, and recruitment has largely been limited to filling vacancies arising from resignation, retirement or death. It has been difficult, however, to trim the budget, as the membership has more than trebled since the founding of the UN in 1945, and there are increasing requirements for conference, printing, translation and other facilities and services. Because almost all the new member states are from the relatively less developed South, there is also a need to spend more on administering social and economic programmes, of which the UN can justifiably be proud, even if it cannot claim credit for defusing tensions that relate more directly to immediate political and security problems.

If the United States feels that, given the increase in membership, there should be a more even sharing of the budget, it should make its case on the basis of accepted criteria such as national income and population. The

previous reduction of the U.S. contribution rate, after all, was made largely on that basis. The present threat therefore appears to be unsubstantiated and has obviously been made to bolster the demand for what amounts to a veto over the budget. The move begs the question whether Congress now feels that the political returns to the U.S. contribution to the UN have diminished and have to be restored by budgetary manipulation.

Even more objectionable is the violence the U.S. threat of weighted voting, if not resisted, would do to the one-state one-vote principle on which the General Assembly is founded. That principle was allowed by the framers of the UN Charter, the majority of whom were the victorious Western states of World War II, in return for which the five big powers were given the veto as permanent members of the Security Council. Congress only betrays the democratic ideal on which it is itself founded if it tries to set such an unwarranted and inequitable precedent in the General Assembly. President Reagan should veto Congress's attempt to veto the world.

CSO: 4200/1573

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

NAVAL EXERCISE ENDS--Three Brunei missile gunboats left for home on Tuesday after a week-long exercise with the Republic of Singapore Navy [RSN]. Before they left, the visitors were taken by their RSN hosts to various places of interest. They did some last-minute shopping. The KDP [Kapal Di-Raja Brunei] Waspada, KDB Pejuang and KDB Seteria arrived at the Pulau Brani base on 10 September. The RSN ships participating in the joint exercise--code-named Pelican--were missile gunboats RSS Sea Tiger and RSS Sea Wolf, landing ship tank (LST) RSS Resolution and patrol craft RSS Sovereignty. The exercise covered night operations, defence against simulated air strikes, anti-aircraft gun drills and live firing practices. Exercise Pelican was the seventh in an annual series between Singapore and Brunei, with the countries taking turns as host. It was conducted in the South China Sea. [Text] [Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Sept 85 p 13 BK]

CSO: 4200/1573

THAILAND

PRIME MINISTER MAY RESHUFFLE CABINET IN OCTOBER

BK120207 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 85 pp 19, 21

[Article by Chuphong Maninoi]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon is discussing with members of his "inner Cabinet" and advisory board, to revise the government's economic policies in order to bolster the public's confidence in the government.

A highly-placed government source told BUSINESS POST [business section of BANGKOK POST] yesterday that the economic policy revision would be made simultaneously with a reshuffle in the Cabinet.

Both the revision of economic policy and Cabinet reshuffle are expected to be made within October, the source said.

He said Gen Prem, who has survived two coup attempts, already has in mind who he will reshuffle. It is expected that certain ministers will be losing their portfolio, the source said.

Moreover, the reshuffle might also see a cutback in the number of political parties in the coalition government, currently totalling four. And it is likely that no new political parties will be invited to join the "Prem V Government."

Not only will the number of political parties in the new coalition government be reduced, certain incumbent ministers who are not politicians, might not be included in the new government set-up as well, the source said, referring to Finance Minister Sommai Huntrakun, who has been the target of much attack from the public.

Such decision, the source said, was proposed by certain Cabinet members and the premier's advisers because it was considered that the time was ripe for a change to allow the public--whose confidence in the government has been gradually dwindling because of the economic impact--to feel more confidence in the government.

The premier, the source said, also admitted that the government's popularity had been on the decline since the beginning of this year following last

November's devaluation of the baht, the tax adjustment in April, the high unemployment rate, sharp price decline in agricultural products which have adversely affected farmers, as well as the zero growth budget which is having a serious impact upon the private sector, particularly the construction industry.

The source also disclosed that the economic package which has been jointly worked out by three government agencies--the National Economic and Social Development Board, the Bank of Thailand and Finance Ministry--to bolster the country's economy, might be "frozen" until the Cabinet reshuffle is completed.

CSO: 4200/1576

THAILAND

PARTY FACTION RULES OUT ROLE IN CABINET

BK200253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] The Siam Democratic Faction of the Chat Thai Party, rumoured to be a possible candidate in the impending Cabinet reshuffle, yesterday announced that it will not join the Government even if asked to do so.

Uttaradit MP Prem Malakul, elected deputy leader of the faction, said at Parliament that the group of 16 MPs, including leader Col Phol Toengprasertvit, held a meeting on Wednesday night and decided that it would not join the Government even if it was asked to do so.

"The members of the Siam Democratic Party [SDP] felt that under the present economic situation, if we were asked to join the Government we would not be able to do anything to solve the problems of the nation or to help the people," Mr Prem said.

He said that the 16 MPs would instead concentrate on helping their individual constituencies and perform their duties by bringing the problems of the people to the attention of the Government.

However, he said that his faction would continue to support the government and added that the Premier had no need to include anyone else in the Government if Gen Kriangsak Chomnan's National Democracy Party [NDP] is ousted as a coalition partner.

Without the NDP, he said, the new Government would still have a majority in the House and "would still get another 16 votes from the SDP free of charge."

Meanwhile, Democrat MP for Bangkok Dr Akom Sorasuchart, who is also a member of the Government coalition parties' parliamentary coordination committee, said that there should be no major changes to the Cabinet at the present time.

He said that the NDP ministers have already resigned and ministers from other parties should not be reshuffled yet because many things are still "unsettled."

These, he said, included reports that the Social Action Party wanted a change in the Finance portfolio and that groups within the opposition Chat Thai Party were trying to join the Government.

CSO: 4200/1576

THAILAND

CHAT THAI PARTY DEPUTY LEADER RESIGNS

BK180657 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Sep 85 pp 1, 32

[Text] Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan had resigned as deputy leader of the opposition Chat Thai Party to pave the way for the party leader to restructure his party, adviser to the party, Dr Phaithun Kruakaeo announced this morning.

Maj-Gen Chatchai also quit as a member of the party's executive committee. He was not available for comment this morning.

However, at a press conference called by dissident MPs within the Chat Thai Party at Parliament, Dr Phaithun showed the press a copy of Maj-Gen Chatchai's resignation letter which had been submitted to Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan.

Maj-Gen Chatchai did not show up at the conference although he had been invited to come by the group.

Those who appeared at the conference led by Dr Phaithun included Pol Lt-Gen Sup Phongsuwan and Mr Soemsak Karun (Yala).

In the letter, the party's adviser said that Maj-Gen Chatchai said he had resigned in response to a motion submitted late last month to Maj-Gen Praman to restructure the party's ruling body which he said he had agreed with, the adviser said.

The motion, aimed at improving the image of the party, called on Maj-Gen Praman to restructure the party, to make changes in the executive committees and to renew the party policy in preparation for the forthcoming general elections, Dr Phaithun said.

Maj-Gen Chatchai said in his letter that in the light of the economic crisis which the country was facing, he had agreed to the call and had decided to quit to pave the way for changes, he added.

Asked to comment on whether the resignation of Maj-Gen Chatchai would indicate a possibility of the Chat Thai Party joining the Prem Coalition government, Dr Phaithun said it was up to the prime minister to decide who would join.

He said that his group had submitted the motion to Maj-Gen Praman asking for changes before this would happen.

The motion submitted on August 30 called for Maj-Gen Praman to utilise human resources for the benefit of the country as there were many capable men within the party who could help.

Besides, the motion also said that since the party was a major opposition party with majority MPs, they wanted the party to play a more active role in politics to solve the country's economy at the time of crisis instead of just finding fault with others' weak points or merely attacking others' failures.

CSO: 4200/1576

THAILAND

HUMAN RIGHTS COLUMNIST CRITICIZES PERSECUTION OF '88 ASIA'

BK111119 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 11 Sep 85 p 6

[Thongbai Thongpao "Talks" column: "Stop Smear Campaigns"]

[Excerpts] Police Colonel Wirichai Suriyakun, Deputy Commander of the Border Patrol Police Zone 2, told the Press on September 2 that the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] in the Northeast is on the wane with activities only in a few areas.

The statement about the movement of the CPT was not so interesting but the comments about the "front" were very notable.

The statement tells us that Thailand now has a new front or political group namely the "88 Asia" group. It is not known what the purpose of the group is and why they adopted the name, since it does not seem to have any particular meaning. It was only interesting in that it "is part of a pro-Moscow communist front."

According to the Thai anti-communist law, it is an offence to associate with people who have communist intentions and makes one liable to long prison sentences. Even if one is detained for questioning, one can be held in jail for as long as 480 days. If the authorities know about an offender and do not make an arrest then they are guilty of negligence.

Therefore, since they know about the activities of the 88 Asia group which is associating with people of communist tendencies then the authorities are dutybound to arrest them. If they do not do so, they are guilty. Unless, of course, the statement was made in an attempt at mud-slinging and character assassination against democratic politicians.

Pol Col Wirichai said that most of this group are in Yasothon, being teachers and former politicians and that there are only five or six. This shows that the police must know exactly who they are. It was even spelt out that "there is a northeastern MP who is believed to be a leading member of the group acting as co-ordinating link with a former general secretary of the CPT who is in Bangkok."

This statement is tantamount to accusing "five or six teachers and former politicians of Yasothon Province" of engaging in activities with the Communist Party of Thailand and of being in touch with pro-Soviet communists.

If the charge is proved true, these people have committed offences under the anti-communist acts and criminal laws on State security (plotting a rebellion).

In particular, the statement that "today, a northeastern MP, believed to be a leading member of the group, coordinates contacts with a former CPT secretary general now resident in Bangkok" is a blanket charge against all northeastern MPs.

This is because the author of the statement failed to identify the "northeastern MP." If his identity is known it should be spelled out. There should be no overall charge affecting all northeastern MPs. This is unfair political defamation.

In the past, when the country was under dictatorship, politicians were accused of being communist or a united front member by the State or by their rivals. This was an attempt to destroy their reputation or obtain their arrest.

Several northeastern MPs have faced such a fate--including Thep Chotinuchit, Phonchai Saengkat of Sisaket, Khlaeo Norapati and Suthi Phuwaphan.

The era of dictatorship and political smear campaigns has passed. Is it now being resurrected--especially now, when people are being asked to come out, to help develop the nation and democracy?

If these former politicians lay down arms in order to fight in Parliament with peaceful means, according to the ways of democracy--will we set up obstructions and destroy them?

The Prime Minister's Order 66/23 for politics-before-military action surely does not mean false accusation. If it does and if such things still go on, then politics remains dirty business.

To continue defaming people only creates a war condition. Such tactics once pushed a lot of people into the jungles, caused us to lose many lives and a considerable amount of money.

We have come this far, let's not go back. We are governed by the law and if someone commits an offence he or she should be dealt with according to it.

Let's stop these smear campaigns for not only is the subject damaged, he also becomes a political tool of another side. More, these tactics cause rifts and disunity within the nation.

CSO: 4200/1576

THAILAND

GENERAL URGES TROOPS TO AVOID 'WRONGFUL ACTS'

BK200249 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Lopburi--The general who led loyalist troops to crush the coup last week yesterday appealed to members of the elite Special Force not to get involved in any "wrongful acts which will tarnish the reputation of our unit."

Apparently referring to last week's coup bid, outgoing Deputy Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan said:

"I had been in the Special Force for more than half of my military life--20 years out of 38 years. When I die, my soul will linger around here. If you really love me, I hope you will not fail me by committing wrongful acts which will ruin the reputation of our unit."

Gen Thianchai has been much acclaimed for his leadership and competence in countering the coup which erupted while Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon were out of the country.

Addressing hundreds of the Special Force troops at Somdet Narai Maharat barracks in a farewell ceremony for the general who is due to retire at the end of this month, Gen Thianchai thanked the troops for helping him crush the coup attempt.

"Before my retirement, I had an opportunity to perform an important task for the country. And I would like to remind all of you here that without your support that task would not have been accomplished."

During the coup, a company of Special Force troops was airlifted from their base in Lopburi to the 11th Infantry Regiment barracks in Bang Khen which served as the loyalists' headquarters.

Gen Thianchai urged the troops not to expect rewards for performing their duties. "...Success is a reward in itself. We should not make any demand. It is for our superiors to consider (whether to give rewards). We should be proud of what we were told to do without expecting anything in return."

He briefly recounted his years with the Special Force as its commander and expressed his satisfaction to see the unit grow into a division-sized force which commands much respect from the Army.

CSO: 4200/1576

THAILAND

BANK CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

BK101610 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 85 p 7

[Interview with Amnuai Wirawan, chairman of Executive Board of Bangkok Bank, by Sunitsa Hancock; date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Dr Amnuai, the Bangkok Bank appears to have been playing a starring role recently in publicising the fact that the Thai economy is not in a very good shape--something which has led to the suspicious claiming that the Bangkok Bank is acting as a catalyst for public criticism of the Government's management of the economy.

As someone who appears to be closely involved in this aspect of the bank's activities, could you comment on this?

[Answer] I don't know why people should have these ideas, for what we are doing is nothing new. The bank prepares regular reports--an annual economic report on the state of the Thai economy; a half-yearly report; monthly reports. We consider this to be one of our normal activities--studying the economy and informing the public of the situation, no matter what this might be.

The latest economic report shows that the Thai economy is facing problems, and this is what was made public--just as I made public to that recent joint chambers meeting the results of a poll conducted among academics, government officials, businessmen, etc. as to their views on the economy.

As for that businessmen's seminar which apparently led to people questioning our motives--I'd like to say that we first thought of holding this seminar about one year ago. It was never intended to be a forum for criticising the Government. Right from the start, its whole purpose was to get the views of various businessmen and industrialists--our customers--on the bank's performance and policies.

Do businessmen see the facilities we provide as being satisfactory? What improvements need to be made--and in what areas? My point was that the bank normally looks at the situation at the macro level--at the agricultural sector, the industrial sector. However, since the view of things at the micro level might well be different, it is in the bank's interests to know

just what businessmen are thinking and feeling. Since this was the basic reason behind that businessmen's seminar, I was surprised at the public interest in, and coverage of, an event which was intended to be internal to the bank.

[Question] That might have been the idea of the seminar originally, but you must admit that what transpired during the seminar went beyond the original scope. As I understand it, the meeting did become a forum for criticising the government's economic performance.

[Answer] I wouldn't say that what came out of that seminar was against the government in any way. In fact, the statement issued by the bank at the end of that one-day seminar was very positive and did not criticise anyone. Some businessmen who attended the seminar took me to task over this statement, for they felt that it should, in fact, have been much stronger and more critical than it was.

However, I did not want this forum to criticise or blame anyone. I wanted it to be constructive, for I believe that no matter what we do, it should be constructive. Criticism is no good, but constructive advice is--and I believe that all institutions, whether they are private or public, have the duty to offer constructive advice to the government.

The government might not choose to listen to this advice of course, but if we have relevant information, this must be presented. This is especially true when it comes to matters which are related to the economy, for economics is not an exact science. There is no monopoly on ideas, on who is right and who is wrong. The important thing is to exchange information, for this is the only way for the government to know how its policies affect industries, and for industries to know what to expect in the future.

By making our findings on these matters public--or at the least, available to any interested parties--we are doing just this. This does not mean that we are the "economic doctor" or any such thing, but perhaps, some of our suggestions for solving the various problems might prove to be acceptable to all.

[Question] You mentioned that some businessmen felt that the statement you issued at the end of the seminar was not strong enough, or critical enough. Was this because the views expressed by the businessmen on the state of the economy were very pessimistic?

[Answer] Not really. Oh, everyone frankly admitted that there were problems--bad problems--but not a single person said that they were ready to give up. They all indicated that they were ready to keep fighting, for they believed that in the end, the situation would have to improve.

The participants--most of whom were in their mid-50s indicated that never in all the 30 or so years that they had been in business, had they experienced such difficult times, but in the final analysis, they still expressed a belief in the basic soundness of the Thai economy.

Their view was that even though it will take time before improvements are seen, Thailand does have the resources which will enable it to solve the problems facing the country at the moment. They expressed the belief that if improvements are to be made and problems solved, then it is necessary for the public and the private sector to work together, to cooperate with each other more than in the past.

The feeling which came over very clearly was that in these difficult times, no one should think of surviving at any cost or at the expense of others, for it is only by cooperating with each other that all will survive.

[Question] That sounds very nice, but once you take away all the window dressing, what you are left with is the belief that the situation at the moment is not good. Is it, in fact, worse than made out by the Government?

[Answer] It's normal that when the Government speaks on these matters, it speaks only of the good points. This doesn't mean that it doesn't know the true situation--just that it doesn't choose to speak about it. When the Government looks at the Thai economy, it can in fact, say that the situation is quite good, for there is no inflation, export earnings are up and so on.

Others however, can say that there are nothing but problems--low purchasing power, unemployment, low farm incomes, etc. Both would be correct, but both haven't given you the full and total picture. Where our economic research department is concerned, its studies show that things don't look very good and that the economic growth next year will be lower than 4 percent.

They have their reasons for saying so, notably the fact that both prices and quantities of exports are expected to fall next year. This will of course, affect the total growth of the country, so that the question which has to be answered is what are we to do to improve the situation?

[Question] Isn't the Government's answer to that austerity--and more austerity?

[Answer] No one is arguing that fiscal and monetary policies and discipline are needed, but to say that an austerity programme is the only solution to the problem is not necessarily correct. I agree that we don't want to have a heavy debt burden, and I agree that the growth of the economy should be based on export earnings.

However, given the current situation, we have to be somewhat flexible. It has to be accepted that our export performance is not good--that there has been no increase in export earnings in dollar terms, only in baht terms. So, even though we don't want to borrow, we might well have to do so.

Since we have to limit our borrowings, the quality of these borrowings becomes of prime importance. The Government must determine what these borrowings are for. If they are for good projects--for example, projects which expand the country's export base--then they are worthwhile. If on the

other hand, they are for poor quality projects, then the borrowings are a total waste. What this means is that the Government must improve its machinery so that selection of projects can be made properly.

If it is necessary to have a zero-based budget because of the large deficit, so be it--but instead of slashing expenditure across the board, priorities should be set. It's all a question of priorities, for if we don't adjust priorities but merely implement austerity moves could end up being repressive.

[Question] It has been suggested by some people that the Government has perhaps, gone too far with its austerity programme. That it is time to ease up a bit if the economy is to receive a much needed boost. What are your views on this?

[Answer] I think this is a question that has to be addressed. The Government seems to have taken the attitude that its fiscal and monetary policies are untouchable. But while the direction of these policies might be good, it is important that both the direction and the policies be flexible.

There are some international organisations which have lavished praise on the Thai Government for its austerity moves, but at the same time, there are other international organisations which say that the Government's policy is too tight--that it is not flexible enough.

If you compare running the economy to driving a car, allowing the economy to grow too fast could lead to it overheating, inflation occurring, etc. If on the other hand, you pull back too much to go too slowly the economy could stall. What is needed is a balance--an appropriate growth rate. Determining just what this is, or should be, in a challenge.

If the Thai economy were facing inflation rates of 20 percent or 30 percent, it would make sense to put on the brakes, but given the current situation where inflation is just 2 percent, what should be considered is a stimulative policy, not brakes. I believe that the Government is very concerned that if the economy is stimulated, imports will increase. But, the question is: What imports? If the imports are capital goods, that's one thing. If they are consumption goods, that's something else. The point is, fear that a stimulated economy will result in an import leak shouldn't be allowed to stop measures to boost the economy, for the overall benefit could well be greater than the overall cost.

[Question] So far, efforts have been made to stimulate the economy by lowering interest rates. I believe however, that this measure hasn't been particularly effective. Is that right?

[Answer] Whether lower interest rates help to stimulate the economy or not depends on the timing of the move, for whether or not people invest depends on what investment opportunities are available. If companies find themselves in a situation where they can't sell their goods and products, they are not going to make any new investment--no matter what the interest rate is.

As it is, I think the interest rate might have to go down further before borrowings become attractive, for the real interest rate is still high. In the past, when the inflation rate was 8 percent or 9 percent, interest rates of 12 percent and 13 percent were fine. With the inflation rate standing at around 2 percent at the moment, current interest rates are still high.

[Question] If the reduction in interest rates hasn't been all that effective so far, what do you suggest needs to be done next? Reduce taxes as Singapore has done?

[Answer] Reducing taxes will certainly stimulate the economy, but in view of the budget deficit, I really don't believe that the Government is looking seriously at this option. However, we should explore all avenues and options, and any policies taken should be taken with a view to the incentives they provide.

If taxes are reduced, people will have the incentive to invest and to do more. At the same time, lower tax rates could also provide the Government with more tax revenue in that people who avoided taxes in the past because they were so high, would now be encouraged to pay these taxes.

What it boils down to is management efficiency--that is, how to reduce taxes and get more taxes at the same time. It is a real challenge to determine the optimum tax level. If taxes are too high, there are no incentives to invest or to work--and this is the situation here at present.

Many businessmen believe that when the economy is bad, then it is time to reduce taxes. Others say this won't work--that reduced taxes will only result in higher inflation, higher imports and so on. Singapore obviously doesn't agree, for it has gone ahead and reduced taxes in an effort to stimulate its economy.

The point is that if we don't do anything, we could well end up with a zero rate of growth of the economy--unless of course, the world economy should happen to improve. And given the protectionist tendencies in the developed world today, this doesn't look likely. You know, the economic research department of the bank has pointed out that if the Jenkins Bill gets through and cuts the exports of Thai textiles back by 64 percent, this will effectively reduce the country's economic growth rate by nearly 1 percent--something which would mean that we might end up with a growth rate of about 3 percent next year.

[Question] What would you suggest needs to be done now in order to reverse the current trend?

[Answer] We have to increase productivity and explore the concept of qualitative improvement--both in the Government and in the private sector. Where government productivity is concerned, this depends on its use of human, natural and financial resources. People have to become more efficient, and emphasis must be placed on increasing productivity in all sectors. If it is not possible to increase the size of the Government's budget by much, that doesn't matter.

What matters is that the budget allocations must be made in such a way as to yield the highest benefits. As for the private sector, it cannot, and should not, hide, behind tax walls at the expense of consumers. If we want to promote exports, then our industries have to be efficient and competitive--and how are they to be efficient and competitive if they keep operating behind high tax walls?

Take petrochemicals. It's all very well to say that we want to promote this industry, but will the products be competitive? And if the prices of petrochemical products are high because of tax walls or whatever, how can other industries which use these products as raw materials compete with industries from other countries? Protecting domestic industries through high tax walls is not necessarily beneficial, and should in fact, be re-thought--especially under the current situation.

[Question] As someone who was the first (or was it the second?) Secretary-General of the Board of Investment [BoI], do you think the BoI needs to change its ideas on protecting and supporting local industries?

After all, it is the BoI which is usually the first off the mark to impose surcharges or whatever, whenever a promoted industry appeals to it for help.

[Answer] I was the second, not the first, Secretary-General of the BoI, and in all my time there, I never subscribed to the idea of protectionism or surcharges or tax walls.

My view was that these things could possibly lead to inefficient industries, and would lead to a burden on the consumers. Businessmen of course want the Government to help them by imposing tax walls, for this means that they have no competition. Now I'm not saying that the BoI should stop helping local industries. It can continue to do so, but it should also make it very clear that this help is conditional on companies improving their operations so that they can compete in the world market.

The BoI has to determine its priorities, for what is important is not increasing the number of BoI applications, but making sure that the companies which have already received BoI promotion are operating efficiently--and if they are not operating efficiently, then they shouldn't continue to be protected indefinitely.

A lot of people don't agree with this of course, for they feel that if an industry has been promoted, then it must be helped at all costs. However, if we don't concern ourselves with efficiency, there will be nothing but problems in the future. In fact, the idea behind those structural adjustment loans we received from the World Bank was that these funds would be used to improve efficiency--that we could promote our industries through improvements and efficiency rather than through protectionism and tax walls.

There is no viable alternative to this if we are to improve the current situation.

CSO: 4200/1576

THAILAND

KAREN REFUGEES SAID FACING FOOD SHORTAGE

BK060904 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 6 Sep 85 p 2

[Article by Suthep Chawiwan]

[Excerpts] A total of 16,467 Karen refugees have fled to Thailand amid ongoing fighting in Burma, according to the Karen Refugee Committee's latest monthly report.

Members of 3,312 families, among them 6,079 minors under twelve years old, the refugees are housed in eight temporary camps along the Thai-Burmese border.

The camps are largely located close to the Salween River, which ripples through Mae Hong Son Province, and on the fringe of the Moei River in Tak Province.

With 6,126 refugees, Cho Klaow camp in Tha Song Yang District of Tak is the biggest.

Chairman Robert Htwe of the Karen Refugee Committee in a recent interview said these Karen refugees were facing a severe food shortage, mainly of rice.

The shortage comes despite aid from several Christian churches and non-religious relief agencies--which can not win in a battle where demand overpowers supply.

Also senior Karen pastor, Htwe said he had tried for two consecutive years to solicit help from international organisations like the International Committee of the Red Cross, and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

But the efforts have so far been to no avail, he added.

The Karen exodus to Thailand began early last year shortly after Rangoon began heavy suppression operations against Karen rebels along the Thai-Burmese border.

Mons, Shans, Kachins and other minority groups are also under fire in the suppression drive.

These ethnic minorities persist in their war against Rangoon as they feel that the central Burmese government "betrayed" them.

As the fighting continues, there seems to be no end to the suffering of Karen refugees languishing in campsites along the border.

For humanitarian reasons, the Thai Government allows temporary asylum for them and it is understood that the situation will not be permanent.

The Karen refugees have been pushed back to their homeland several times this year but, perhaps just as many times, they have returned to Thailand.

So far, the refugees have been living on relief from private agencies but who knows when these might be exhausted.

Refugees cannot remain so indefinitely but will any country receive these Karens for resettlement?

CSO: 4200/1576

THAILAND

INTELLIGENCE RECRUITMENT SCAM PERPETRATORS ARRESTED

BK120247 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 12 Sep 85 p 3

[Text] Police arrested a couple and seized five radio transmitters and a .38 revolver yesterday following complaints from a number of university graduates who said they paid 15,000 baht each to a gang which promised to recruit them as U.S. intelligence agents.

Crime Suppression Division [CSD] police early yesterday morning raided the house of Rom Unroek, 37, and his wife Mrs Waraphon Sae Iao, 28, at Chat Kaew Housing Estate in Bang Kapi and seized the radio transmitters and the revolver together with a battery charger and a number of application forms.

Police said the couple were suspected to be members of a gang which had claimed that they were working for a U.S. agency to recruit agents to monitor economic, political and the crime situation in Thailand and that the information was to be passed through the U.S. Embassy here.

The gang accepted only university graduates to be trained as agents and demanded 15,000 baht from each applicant. The gang promised to pay 4,000 a month with fringe benefits to the "agents," who would be provided with transmitters and call signs of "Bhandit 1" to "Bhandit 20" on the "03" Metropolitan Police anti-crime radio network. The recruits were required to make a daily written report to the gang, police said.

According to police, 28 people applied and paid 15,000 baht each to the gang and worked for two months without getting any payment as the gang members have fled.

Police arrested the couple after some of the 28 people who were cheated complained to the CSD.

CSO: 4200/1576

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

MEETING OF SRV, SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTERS DENOUNCED

BK150802 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Despite Their Difficulties and Heavy Losses, Vietnam and the Soviet Union Will Not Easily Abandon Their Aggressive and Expansionist Ambitions; They Will Continue To Cooperate More Closely in Implementing Their Aggressive and Expansionist Strategy in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] On 7 September, at a meeting in Moscow, the Hanoi Vietnamese defense minister, Van Tien Dung, and his Soviet counterpart Sokolov agreed to increase the cooperation between the two countries' armies based on common interests. In the international arena, the Soviet Union and Vietnam will do the same, that is, increase cooperation in every field to serve their aggressive and expansionist strategy both in the region and the world.

During the meeting with Van Tien Dung, Sokolov affirmed that the Soviet Union has decided to fulfill its promise to strengthen the Vietnamese national defense forces, that is the Vietnamese Army, in order to implement a policy of aggression and expansion in this region. This, once again, clearly shows that the Soviet Union and Vietnam will not abandon one another. The Soviet Union will not let go of Vietnam, and Vietnam will not let go of the Soviet Union. Instead, they will cooperate even more closely in implementing their aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region.

In their war of aggression in Cambodia during the past almost 7 years, the Vietnamese have encountered difficulties in every field. The Vietnamese economy is ruined; debts amount to trillions of dollars; and the Vietnamese people's living standards are worse than during the war period. In the international arena, the Vietnamese are very isolated. They have been condemned and insulted from every direction because of their war of aggression in Cambodia. On the battlefield in Cambodia, despite reinforcement of many tens of thousands of soldiers every year, the Vietnamese cannot reverse their deteriorating situation. They have been sinking deeper and deeper. However, despite all this, they have not abandoned their aggressive and expansionist ambitions and have refused to withdraw their forces from Cambodia. As for the Soviet Union, despite its heavy losses in the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia, and despite the demand from the world, particularly from the ASEAN countries, that it stop providing assistance to Vietnam in

order to pressure the latter to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia, the Soviet Union has not abandoned Vietnam. It continues to provide assistance to and cooperate with Vietnam in stubbornly waging a war of aggression and race extermination in Cambodia. This is for Vietnam to annex Cambodia and set up the Indochinese Federation and use this as a stepping stone to commit further aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

This clearly shows that the Soviet Union and Vietnam have not in the least changed their aggressive and expansionist stands. They have not stepped back. Instead, they have stubbornly forged ahead. The visit made by Van Tien Dung to Moscow at the end of this rainy season was aimed at asking for more weapons and ammunition from the Soviet Union to prepare for attacks to massacre the Cambodian people in the forthcoming dry season and to plan military actions to continue the fighting on the Cambodian battlefield. The visit was also made to prepare political and diplomatic maneuvers within the international arena and at the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

So, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet masters are not willing to resolve the Cambodian issue politically by letting the Cambodian people decide their own destiny as they have been saying in their propaganda. They have instead been busy preparing forces to attack, militarily and diplomatically, the Cambodian nationalist resistance forces, exterminate the Cambodian race, and annex Cambodia to set up the Indochinese Federation. Once this is done, they would move further ahead with their aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region.

Faced with this situation, one cannot accommodate or lessen pressure on the Soviet Union and Vietnam; to do so would allow them to achieve their ambitions in Cambodia. And once they have done this, they would quickly move further ahead. That is why it is dangerous to relax. This is why during the past few years, the international community--and countries in the region in particular--continue to firmly support the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and keep pressuring them in every field--political, economic, and diplomatic--to force the Vietnamese to withdraw all their forces unconditionally from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with UN resolutions.

Only through firmly adhering to this principle can Vietnam be forced to withdraw all its aggressor forces unconditionally from Cambodia. And only with the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia can one eliminate the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the region. This would ensure that Cambodia will be in peace and remain independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned. And all of Southeast Asia would enjoy long-lasting peace, security, and stability.

CSO: 4212/106

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

EGYPTIAN MINISTER'S REPLY TO KHIEU SAMPHAN

BK161007 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Message from Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan--date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency: I have received your letter dated 1 July 1985. I would like to reaffirm to you that the stand of the Egyptian Government on the Cambodian issue has not changed. Egypt will continue to support the demand for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny with no outside interference. The Egyptian Government will continue to provide assistance and support to the Democratic Kampuchean Government at every international conference, including the UN General Assembly session and will continue to adhere firmly to this stand in the future.

The Egyptian Government sincerely hopes that the Cambodian people will recover their right of self-determination and that peace, security, and stability will return to Southeast Asia.

Please accept my high consideration.

[Signed] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Arab Republic of Egypt

CSO: 4212/106

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S PRESS CONFERENCE

BK111134 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
10 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach Has Once Again Arrogantly and Savagely Opposed the United Nations"]

[Text] During a press conference in Luanda, Angola, on 6 September, Nguyen Co Thach, the Hanoi Vietnamese foxy chief diplomat, arrogantly and savagely rejected the UN resolutions calling on Vietnam to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. He said that this resolution was adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea, which was attended by only one side. He added that to applaud it is necessary to have two hands.

Nguyen Co Thach's statement disgusts everybody. This statement has shown the arrogant and savage nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who have scorned the UN resolutions and the call from the overwhelming majority of peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world. Everyone asks Nguyen Co Thach whether he has forgotten the UN resolutions, which have called on Vietnam to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its aggressor troops from Cambodia. This resolution has been adopted by the overwhelming majority of UN members since 1979, when the Vietnamese sent troops to attack and annex Cambodia. It was also adopted by the International Conference on Kampuchea in 1981. Has Nguyen Co Thach, who has attended the UN General Assembly session every year, realized that there have been many countries supporting the UN resolutions on the Cambodian problem? The number of countries supporting these resolutions has increased every year, totaling 110 in 1984. Is Nguyen Co Thach blind? Why has he not realized the increasing number of votes supporting the UN resolutions?

The world community has unanimously realized that the Cambodian problem was caused by the Vietnamese, who sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and occupy Cambodia--an independent, sovereign, and nonaligned state and a legitimate member of the United Nations. Therefore, the overwhelming majority of UN members has called on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their troops from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodian people's right to determine their own destiny to settle the Cambodian problem peacefully. Although they have been denounced and condemned by the international community and despite the UN General Assembly's having adopted the resolutions over the

past 6 years calling on them to withdraw their troops from Cambodia, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very stubborn, for they have ignored and not respected these resolutions and demands. Furthermore, they dare to scorn the international community. Although Vietnam is also a member of the United Nations, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors dare to trample upon the UN resolutions. Upon the opening of the 40th UN General Assembly session, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrogantly, savagely, and openly rejected the UN resolutions. This has shown the world clearly the true nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who have arrogantly and savagely opposed the United Nations. They have staged various tricky maneuvers on the negotiations, about this or that condition to resolve the Cambodian question, and on their so-called troop withdrawal. They have lied to everybody that they will withdraw all their troops from Cambodia in 1987, 1995, and 1990. [as received] After these tricky maneuvers were shamefully defeated, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors again scorned the UN resolutions and the international community. This has also shown the world community that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very stubborn, arrogant, and savage, for they refuse to withdraw their troops from Cambodia. They have pursued their war of aggression in Cambodia and their genocidal war against the Cambodian race. They have attempted to swallow Cambodia and set up their Indochina Federation. They will use this Indochina Federation as a springboard to continue their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia in conformity with their own regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global aggressive and expansionist strategy of their Soviet boss in the region.

Thus, the international community has clearly seen the necessity of continuing to pressure the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in every way until they respect and implement the UN resolutions. During the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, the international community will continue to denounce and condemn more vigorously the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The world community will unite to adopt once again the UN resolutions calling on the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors immediately and unconditionally to pull all their aggressor troops out of Cambodia and to respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

Although they do not want to wage a war, the Cambodian people have no choice but to unite and struggle more vigorously against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they encounter many more difficulties, are bogged down more seriously, and are forced to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia in compliance with the UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/106

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON NGUYEN CO THACH'S JAKARTA VISIT

BK121149 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Tricky Propaganda and Maneuvers Staged by the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Before the Opening of the UN General Assembly Session Have Been Shamefully Denounced and Defeated Once Again by the International Community"]

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila stated in Bangkok on 5 September that the recent talks between Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and Nguyen Co Thach were only exchanges of views and there was no agreement on the Cambodian problem after this meeting. He added that Nguyen Co Thach's statement that these talks are the beginning of negotiations between the ASEAN and Indochinese countries is tricky propaganda.

Before the opening of the 40th UN General Assembly session and while they have been very isolated on the international scene, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to perform various maneuvers and spread tricky propaganda in an attempt to fool international opinion on the Cambodian problem, hide their aggression in Cambodia and lessen the condemnation and pressure of the international community on them at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session. In particular, they have staged their propaganda on Nguyen Co Thach's visit to Indonesia at the end of August. Everyone remembers that before Nguyen Co Thach left for Indonesia, the Hanoi propaganda machine clamored loudly about this visit. When he arrived in Jakarta on 21 August, Nguyen Co Thach boasted that the talks between Vietnam and Indonesia will open a new page of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The concrete results of these talks are completely contrary to the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' propaganda. During his meeting with Nguyen Co Thach, Indonesian President Suharto clearly said: The war in Cambodia has destroyed peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Various countries in Southeast Asia cannot live peacefully unless the Cambodian problem is resolved. Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also stated: The two sides have different stands on the Cambodian issue. We want to talk first about a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia, but the Vietnamese

want to talk first about other issues. We must consider the interests of Cambodia and Thailand.

These statements by the Indonesian leaders are denunciations of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricky propaganda. Before he left Indonesia, Nguyen Co Thach was obliged to admit on 26 August that the two sides still have different views.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are not ashamed of their defeat. They have pursued their tricky propaganda on the Cambodian problem. Vietnamese papers reported that there would be a possibility of talks among the ASEAN countries and their so-called Indochinese countries to settle the Cambodian issue. Nguyen Co Thach dared to boast that during the interesting talks in Jakarta 21-24 August, he represented the so-called Indochinese countries and Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja represented the ASEAN countries. This tricky propaganda by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors was exposed once again by the Thai foreign minister. In sum, the tricky propaganda and maneuvers performed by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors before the convening of the UN General Assembly session have been denounced and defeated once again. This has shown that the world community has clearly realized the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricky nature. During the past nearly 7 years, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have lied and tried many times to mislead everyone about the Cambodian problem. Thus, nobody believes them nor follows their tricky maneuvers and propaganda. The ASEAN countries as well as international community have retaliated against the Vietnamese enemy's tricks. Everyone has rejected, exposed, and denounced the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' statements, communique, and lies.

During the forthcoming UN General Assembly session, the international community will continue to assist and support Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. The world community will pursue its assistance to and support for the Cambodian people's just struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. It will increase its voices to denounce and condemn the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. It will continue to call on Vietnam to withdraw immediately and unconditionally all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions to settle the Cambodian problem politically and restore peace and stability in Cambodia and Southeast Asia favoring the defense of peace and stability in the entire world.

CSO: 4212/106

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CRITICIZES USSR FOR AIDING SRV AGGRESSION

BK160951 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
15 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Union Has Persisted in Assisting Vietnam's Aggression and Occupation of Cambodia To Realize the Establishment of an Indochinese Federation To Advance Toward Fulfilling Their Aggressive and Expansionist Strategies in the Southeast Asian and Asia-Pacific Regions"]

[Text] During a meeting with SRV Defense Minister Van Tien Dung in Moscow on 10 September, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Gromyko affirmed that the Soviet Union fully supports Vietnam's measures regarding the situation in Southeast Asia. Gromyko's statement shows clearly that the Soviet Union is still persisting in giving full support and assistance to Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia. This act runs totally counter to the persistent demands of the world community. Everyone knows that Vietnam is the Soviet Union's pawn and cat's-paw in Southeast Asia. The Hanoi leaders themselves have often admitted shamelessly that Vietnam is the Soviet Union's farthest outpost in this region. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have the same plan to dominate Southeast Asia and similar strategies of aggression and expansion. This is why, after the war in Vietnam ended, Vietnam and the Soviet Union immediately signed a military treaty to enable Vietnam to obtain military aid from the Soviet Union to wage a war of aggression and occupation against Cambodia, whereby Vietnam will be able to annex Cambodia into its abject Indochinese Federation. Under this treaty, the Soviet Union is allowed to use Vietnamese military bases, both naval and air--especially those at Cam Ranh and Danang--to expand its influence and increase its military forces in the Southeast Asian and Asia-Pacific regions. This is why the Soviet Union has persisted in assisting Vietnam in its war of aggression against Cambodia.

The world community, particularly countries in this region, have persistently demanded that the Soviet Union stop aiding and providing arms to Vietnam and that the Soviet Union pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. The ASEAN countries have taken various firm measures regarding this matter, such as summoning the Soviet ambassadors in their respective countries to meetings, during which they called on the Soviet Union to stop providing military aid to Vietnam to prevent it from using weapons provided by the Soviet Union to massacre the Cambodian people, escalate its war of aggression

in Cambodia, and violate Thai territory--the acts that have caused permanent tension in Southeast Asia. The Soviet Union, however, has turned a deaf ear on the correct demand of the ASEAN countries and world community. The Soviet Union has persisted in assisting Vietnam despite the fact that Vietnam has become more deeply bogged down in the war of aggression against Cambodia and although the Soviet Union itself has faced more serious difficulties both on the Afghan battlefield due to world condemnation for its aggression against Afghanistan and the vigorous counterattack by the Afghan people and in economic field at home. This is because the Soviet Union has a clear expansionist strategy against this region. It wants Vietnam to annex Cambodia and set up an Indochinese Federation for use as a springboard in fulfilling its strategy of aggression and expansion in this region.

While Van Tien Dung was in Moscow, the Soviet leaders--Gromyko and Shevardnadze--declared that the Soviet Union fully supports Vietnam's policy toward Southeast Asia and that the Soviet Union will increase cooperation with and double aid to Vietnam. This clearly attests to the world that the Soviet Union is still persisting in aiding Vietnam's war of aggression against Cambodia without heeding protests by the world community or the UN resolutions. Therefore, the Soviet Union has fully joined hands with Vietnam in this war of aggression against Cambodia. The Soviet Union has meddled in the affairs of Southeast Asia through Vietnam, which is its cat's-paw. The Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is only the first step of the implementation of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of aggression and expansion in this region. When Vietnam succeeds in annexing Vietnam and setting up an Indochinese Federation, both Vietnam and the Soviet Union will certainly push forward rapidly.

In the face of this Soviet obstinacy and the danger of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of aggression and expansion, the world community and particularly the countries in this region realize the need to put all kinds of additional pressure on Vietnam so that, together with the struggle waged by the Cambodian people and the Cambodian patriotic forces in Cambodia, Vietnam will be plunged into more serious difficulties to the point that it will be compelled to join in finding a political solution to the Cambodian problem by withdrawing all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly. Only after the war in Cambodia has ended with the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country can the danger of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of aggression and expansion in this region be checked, can Cambodia again enjoy peace and security, and can Southeast Asia regain peace, thus contributing to safeguarding peace in the world.

CSO: 4212/106

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK RAPS SRV PROPAGANDA BEFORE UN SESSION

BK220648 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Aggressors Do Not Want and Are Not Prepared To Solve the Cambodian Problem Through Peaceful Means, But They Are Preparing To Use Further Brute Force in Their Offensive To Realize Their Strategy of Aggression and Expansion in Cambodia"]

[Text] On 17 September, the Vietnamese newspaper NHAN DAN stated arrogantly that the situation in the region is developing favorably toward holding negotiations to solve problems politically. It added that the situation is ripe for all parties concerned with the Cambodian problem to solve this problem jointly through peaceful means.

As the 40th UN General Assembly session is drawing near, the propaganda machine of the Vietnamese aggressors has sounded off loudly about settling the Cambodian problem. The Vietnamese aggressors lied, saying that there had been talks on the Cambodian problem between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries, but this absurd lie was rejected and condemned by the ASEAN countries. Now that the UN General Assembly is being held, the Vietnamese aggressors have pretended to call on all concerned to join in solving the Cambodian problem as if they really want to solve this problem. This is an attempt to persuade various countries not to vote for another UN resolution calling for the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny, the position adopted by past UN General Assembly sessions, or at least to reduce the number of votes for such a resolution.

Do the Vietnamese aggressors want to solve the Cambodian problem through political means as they have continued to claim? Until now, there is no sign that the Hanoi authorities have abandoned their aggressive and expansionist strategy or are ready to hold talks to solve the Cambodian problem politically, that is, by their withdrawing their troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny. The Vietnamese authorities have continued to reject the UN resolutions calling for total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny. The Vietnamese authorities have rejected all proposals demanding that they withdraw all their troops from Cambodia.

They have even refused to accept the latest ASEAN proposal, which is regarded as flexible and constructive. On the Cambodian battlefield, the Vietnamese aggressors have continued to send more troops, tanks, and materiel to Cambodia. They have asked for more aid from the Soviet Union to prepare for another offensive to massacre the Cambodian people and smash the Cambodian patriotic forces so that they can annex Cambodia, set up an Indochinese Federation, and move forward in accordance with their regional expansion strategy and their Soviet boss' global expansion strategy in this region. Thus, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors do not want and are not preparing to solve the Cambodian problem peacefully. In fact, they are preparing to further their military offensive to realize their strategy of annexing Cambodia, the first step of their and their Soviet boss' aggressive and expansionist strategies in this region.

Countries in this region, as well as all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, have seen the real situation. The Vietnamese aggressors can fool no one. The world community knows very well that it is the Hanoi authorities who have refused to join in settling the Cambodian problem politically and to withdraw their aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. They have continued to occupy Cambodia, massacred the Cambodian people, and committed aggressive acts against neighboring countries, thus worsening tension in this region. For this reason, the Vietnamese authorities have no right to call on anyone to join in solving the Cambodian problem. The problem now is Vietnam. If Vietnam withdraws all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions, the Cambodian problem will be resolved automatically. Six times now countries in this region and the world community have voted for UN resolutions demanding that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and join in solving the Cambodian problem politically. These countries are now waiting for Vietnam to respond. If Vietnam does not abide by these UN resolutions, no one will care about the deceitful words of the Vietnamese aggressors. They will certainly continue to pressure Vietnam. At the 40th UN General Assembly, these countries will condemn Vietnam more loudly and vote for a UN resolution calling for the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny. The Hanoi authorities can neither alter nor bury this principle, which is upheld by these countries.

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COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON PROBLEMS FACING VIETNAMESE

BK190627 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Aggressors Are Facing Serious Problems in All Fields"]

[Text] The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are facing serious problems on the Cambodian battlefield, in Vietnam, and in the international arena.

1. On the Cambodian battlefield: In the current rainy season, the Vietnamese aggressors have suffered more serious defeats and difficulties on the battlefields inside Cambodia and along the western border. This is because our national army has intensified activities against the Vietnamese forces, thus smashing more Vietnamese manpower, destroying their small and medium-size positions, and sweeping them from various areas. Moreover, the Vietnamese aggressors have faced more problems in supplying their aggressor troops on the Cambodian battlefield because our national army has cut more stretches of the Vietnamese transportation lines--railroads, land routes, and waterways. The two railroads from Phnom Penh to Battambang and Phnom Penh to Kompong Som have been cut at various portions repeatedly, thus basically obstructing the transportation of supplies to the Vietnamese soldiers on the western battlefield. Our national army and guerrillas had repeatedly attacked the Vietnamese aggressors' freight trains, destroying both the locomotives and train cars as well as all the materiel on the trains.

On land, our national army and guerrillas attacked and destroyed several parts of land routes. They often ambushed Vietnamese truck convoys in all areas.

As for the waterways, our national army and guerrillas often ambushed the Vietnamese aggressors on various river routes, particularly on the Tonle Sap River routes. In addition to ambushing Vietnamese convoys on the river ways, our national army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese positions along the bank of the Tonle Sap Lake, destroying more rafts, ships, motorboats, and vessels, which are means of transporting the Vietnamese aggressors. Moreover, they attacked and destroyed many large and small warehouses storing food supplies, ammunition, and materiel in various areas. They even attacked

the Vietnamese aggressors' large warehouses near Pochentong, which is adjacent to Phnom Penh. The Cambodian people, who hate and nurture great indignation against the Vietnamese aggressors, have waged all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in all areas.

In brief, Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are facing more serious problems in all aspects of the Cambodian battlefield. They are suffering as if they are sitting on a smoldering volcano.

2. In Vietnam, the Vietnamese aggressors are also facing serious difficulties in all fields, particularly in the economic field. Observers think that Vietnam's economy has plummeted to the bottom. The Hanoi authorities have officially admitted that Vietnam is experiencing 50 percent inflation every year. But, according to international observers in Vietnam, inflation in Vietnam is more than 50 percent. The value of the Vietnamese currency has dropped constantly. A few months ago, the Hanoi authorities devalued it to the rate of 100 dong per 1 U.S. dollar per 380 to 430 dong. [sentence as received] Sometimes, 700 dong cannot be exchanged for even 1 U.S. dollar. Recently, the Hanoi authorities again devalued their dong currency to another low point. Thus, the present Vietnamese dong is as cheap as cigarette paper. Not many kinds of goods are on sale in Vietnam's market places. Prices of the meager goods on sale in markets are very high. In Vietnam, production in agricultural and industrial fields has decreased. Many factories have either reduced their operation by 50 percent or stopped operating completely due to shortages of raw materials, manpower, funds, and fuel oil. This is due to the fact that the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have mobilized their funds, national resources and labor forces for waging war in Cambodia. At the same time, Vietnam is heavily in debt. According to the International Monetary Fund, Vietnam's foreign debt amounts to almost \$7 billion. During the past 3 years, Vietnam did not even pay the interest on foreign loans. Thus, the International Monetary Fund has stopped giving loans to Vietnam.

In addition to economic difficulties, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are suffering political problems. The Vietnamese people, who have been incensed by the oppressive and exploitative policy of the Le Duan clique and its recruitment of their sons to fight and die in Cambodia, have risen up and waged all forms of struggle against the clique.

3. In the international arena, the Hanoi authorities have been strongly condemned by the world community for almost 7 years now for their aggression and occupation of Cambodia, killing the Cambodian people, violating Thai territory, and destroying peace and security in Southeast Asia. Particularly, the Hanoi authorities have been exposed and condemned for being the aggressors and expansionists and for serving as the Soviet Union's cat's-paw in Southeast Asia. They have now become extremely isolated in the international arena. At the coming 40th UN General Assembly session, peace- and justice-loving countries around the world will certainly condemn the Vietnamese aggressors more strongly and exert greater pressure on them in order to force them to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia.

In sum, these all-round difficulties facing the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors are inextricable. If the Hanoi authorities stubbornly carry on their most destructive war of aggression in Cambodia in complete disregard of the will of the Vietnamese people and the world community and the UN resolutions, they will certainly head toward total doom.

CSO: 4212/106

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Rainy Season Activities

BK131243 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "At the End of This Rainy Season, Our National Army and Guerrillas Continue To Attack the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators According to Our 5-Point Strategy More Vigorously Throughout the Country"]

[Text] After being dealt heavy blows and losing a great number of soldiers during the past dry season, this rainy season the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have tried to correct the situation. On the one hand, they have sent more reinforcements from Vietnam to replace those they have lost and to prepare for further attacks to massacre and exterminate the Cambodian race. On the other, the Vietnamese have launched attacks using platoons, companies, battalions, and regiments in many places, particularly in areas near Phnom Penh and around Tonle Sap Lake--where our national army and guerrillas have been actively attacking them in dry season and rainy season--in an attempt to dislodge us from these areas.

However, since the beginning of this rainy season the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have failed in their criminal attempts. They have not been able to do anything to our national army and guerrillas. On the contrary, our forces around the Tonle Sap Lake and around Phnom Penh, and throughout the country, have continued to actively attack the Vietnamese aggressor forces in accordance with our plans. In particular we have carried out guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese. These have caused constant losses among Vietnamese soldiers. Even those who escape death and injury have not been left in peace. Even the Vietnamese in Phnom Penh were frightened and have declared various states of emergency. At the end of this rainy season, our attacks against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have increased on the three types of battlefields.

1. The battlefield around Tonle Sap Lake: On the night of 6 September, we attacked and liberated the Baray District seat in Kompong Thom Province. On 3 September, we shelled Vietnamese positions in Siem Reap town. On 4 September, we destroyed a Vietnamese battalion position and liberated three company

positions in Puok District, Siem Reap Province, and freed two companies of Cambodian soldiers. On 22 August, we routed a Vietnamese attack between Kompong Phluk and Kompong Thkov in Sot Nikom District, Siem Reap Province.

On the west Battambang battlefield, on 20 August, we attacked and liberated Sdao commune office and eight villages. On the same battlefield, we attacked the Phnum Sampeou District seat and liberated six villages on 30 August. On the same day, we attacked a Vietnamese position at the end of the big concrete bridge in Battambang town. On 1 September, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Sdao township on the west Battambang battlefield. On 5 September, we launched an attack to sweep the Vietnamese enemy along Sangke River and liberated four villages on the north Battambang battlefield.

On 30 August, we smashed an attack by a Vietnamese company coming from Sramar village on the Moung-Pursat battlefield. On 2 September, we routed a Vietnamese attack involving a regiment coming from Svay Don Keo on the Moung-Pursat battlefield.

On 17 August, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese commune office and positions at Samraong Sen in Kompong Leng District, Kompong Chhnang Province. On 25 August, we ambushed and destroyed a Vietnamese boat convoy leaving Chhnok Tru for Kompong Chhnang on the Tonle Sap battlefield. And so the list goes on.

2. Battlefield along the border: On 10 August, we smashed an attack by a Vietnamese company coming from Sbek Khla on the Samlot battlefield. On 14 August, we destroyed a Vietnamese battalion position on the Koh Kong Leu battlefield. On 17 August, we attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese battalion position west of Stoeng Kach on the Leach battlefield. On 20 August, we routed a Vietnamese attack west of Bar Lan on the Samlot battlefield. On 22 August, we destroyed a Vietnamese position east of Prasat village on the north Sisophon battlefield. On 28 August, we routed an attack by two Vietnamese companies near Krachap on the Samlot battlefield. On 29 August, we attacked and liberated a Vietnamese battalion position and four villages in Phnm Srok District on the north Sisophon battlefield. On 30 August, we smashed an attack by a Vietnamese battalion on the Samlot battlefield. On 31 August, we destroyed and liberated armored-vehicle regimental positions No 36 and No 14 on the Pailin battlefield. On 2 September, we routed an attack by a Vietnamese battalion in Thmar Puok District on the north Sisophon battlefield. On 8 September, we launched an attack destroying a Vietnamese position at O Angkam on the Siem Ta battlefield. And so this list goes on.

3. Battlefields deep inside Cambodia: On 3 August, we destroyed a Vietnamese train at Prey Sngay on the Kompong Som battlefield. On 30 July, we attacked and liberated Bar Keo District seat in Ratanakiri Province. On 10 September, we attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese position at Chke Khos village on the Kompong Som battlefield. On the same day, we routed an attack by a Vietnamese company east of Ban Lung in Ratanakiri Province. On 21 August, we smashed an attack by a Vietnamese company in Chhuk District, Kampot Province. In Kampot District, Kampot Province, we routed an attack

by a Vietnamese battalion on 22 August. On 24 August, a Vietnamese battalion was smashed by our forces in Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province. On 3 September, we attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese position at the fertilizer plant in Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, and so on.

4. Battlefields around Phnom Penh: On 2 September, we destroyed a Vietnamese commune office at Veal Pun in Oudong District on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh. On 3 September, we attacked the Vietnamese at Damnak Smach railway station, also on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh. On 24 August, we attacked and destroyed four Vietnamese warehouses containing weapons and war materiel 1.5 km north of Toek Thla, Pochentong, on the Phnom Penh battlefield, and so on.

These are only some concrete examples of the activities of our national army and guerrillas against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at the end of this rainy season. Apart from this, our guerrillas have also carried out daily activities to destroy the Vietnamese fighting forces and their big and small transport lines, including railway line and roads, and also to destroy and liberate Vietnamese commune offices throughout the country. This shows that the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators is constantly raging and the Vietnamese can do nothing to stop it. The direction of the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is going toward an ultimate complete defeat. No matter how hard they procrastinate, the Vietnamese cannot escape this.

The Democratic Kampuchean national army and guerrillas will continue to unite with the Cambodian people throughout the country and all Cambodian nationalist forces to hold aloft the banner of struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators and fight more vigorously until completely chasing all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from our beloved Cambodian fatherland.

Battle Reports for 6-19 Sep

BK131122 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 6-19 September:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 6 September reports that DK forces ambushed two Vietnamese company units moving from Dang Tong to O Muon on the Samlot battlefield on 2 September. They ambushed a Vietnamese platoon near Ta Sanh on the Samlot battlefield on 3 September. They also attacked Vietnamese soldiers at a position in Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province, on 3 September. They conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Som, south Sisophon, Samlot, Kampot, Battambang, and Leach battlefields from 28 August to 3 September, killing and wounding 152 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 15 guns, 3 trucks, 1 motorcycle, 1 fertilizer grinding machine, and some war materiel. They also seized some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 7 September, DK forces attacked commune office at Veal Pon in Oudong District on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh on 2 September. They attacked Sdau commune office on the west Battambang battlefield on 1 September. They also ambushed a Vietnamese platoon moving from (Ampok) on the Samlot battlefield on 1 September and conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot, Leach, south Sisophon, and Kampot battlefields from 26 August to 4 September, killing or wounding 80 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroying 11 guns, 2 trucks, and some war materiel and seizing a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 8 September reports that on 24 August, DK troops attacked a warehouse north of Pochentong on the Phnom Penh battlefield. DK forces attacked Vietnamese positions in Puok District, Siem Reap Province, on 4 September. They attacked Vietnamese commune office and position at Kouk Spean on the north Sisophon battlefield on 29 August. They ambushed a Vietnamese battalion at Kouk Khpos in Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, on 4 September. Between 24 August and 4 September, DK forces on the south Sisophon, north Sisophon, and Pailin battlefields killed 57 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded another 50, destroyed 28 weapons, 3 company positions, 3 commune office buildings, 1 weapons warehouse, 1 ammunition warehouse, 2 rice stocks, 1 military uniform warehouse, 1 general warehouse, and some military materiel. They also seized 25 weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel. They liberated three company positions, freed two companies of Cambodian soldiers on the Siem Reap battlefield and liberated four villages on the north Sisophon battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 9 September states that DK troops attacked Vietnamese troops on the Sangke River, north Battambang battlefield, on 5 September and liberated four villages. They ambushed a Vietnamese platoon on the north Battambang battlefield and a truck on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 5 September. From 26 August to 5 September, DK troops killed and wounded 95 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Siem Reap, Pailin, Leach, and Siem Ta battlefields, destroyed 11 guns, 1 truck, 2 boats, and some military materiel, seized a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel. They also liberated four villages on the Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 September, DK combatants attacked Snuol commune office, north Sisophon battlefield, on 5 September. From 5 to 8 September, DK troops killed and wounded 63 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Siem Ta battlefield, destroyed 16 guns, 1 commune office, 6 military barracks, and a quantity of military materiel and seized some military materiel and ammunition.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 11 September says that DK troops attacked Baray District seat, Kompong Thom Province, and a Vietnamese platoon position in Cheung Prey District, Kompong Cham Province, on 6 September. From 4 to 8 September, DK troops killed and wounded 61 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Pailin battlefield, destroyed 10 guns, 1 district office, 1 paddy storehouse, 1 rice warehouse, 1 rice milling machine, 4 military barracks,

1 Vietnamese house, and a quantity of military materiel, and seized 2 guns, 1 telephone, and some ammunition and military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 12 September notes that DK forces ambushed a train moving from Phnom Penh to Kompong Som on the west Kampot battlefield on 6 September. They cut 320 meters of railroad track on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 3, 4, and 5 September, and another 340 meters on the Pursat battlefield on 2 and 9 September. They also ambushed a Vietnamese regiment near Tang Krasang commune, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 2 September, and a Vietnamese platoon moving from Romeas, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 4 September. From 2 to 10 September, DK troops killed and wounded 98 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Moung-Pursat, Kampot, Koh Kong Leu, Samlot, and Leach battlefields, destroyed 11 guns, 1 train engine, 15 train cars, 1 truck, and a quantity of military materiel. They cut 31 sections of railroad track totaling 660 meters and seized some military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 September reports that DK forces attacked Vietnamese soldiers at Chamka Dong, Oudong District on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh on 11 September. They also conducted various activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Kratie, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey battlefields from 5 to 11 September, killing or wounding 22 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 1 commune office and some war materiel and seizing some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 September, DK troops attacked Vietnamese enemy soldiers at Khnay Romeas and Roung Chreou in Bavel District, Battambang Province, on 9 September. They destroyed railroad track near Veal Trea, Battambang battlefield, on 6 and 10 September. On the south Battambang battlefield, DK guerrillas destroyed 600 meters of railroad track south of Svay Teap on 7 September. A Vietnamese commune office at Prek Luong was attacked on 11 September with the liberation of five villages. A Vietnamese platoon was ambushed on 10 September between Dei Khmao and Kompong Ley on the south Sisophon battlefield. Between 1 and 11 September, DK troops on the south Sisophon, Kompong Chhnang, north Battambang, Battambang, Leach, and Kampot battlefields killed 45 enemy soldiers and wounded 48 others. DK forces destroyed 20 weapons, 45 sections of railroad track totaling 1,800 meters, 3 commune offices, 1 rice mill, 8 barracks, 3 trucks, 1 tractor, 1 bridge, and some war materiel. They also seized 12 boats and a quantity of weapons and war materiel. They liberated seven villages on the west Battambang battlefield and five more on the Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 September states that three Vietnamese company positions north of Stoeng Kach on the western Leach battlefield were attacked by DK troops on 12 September. A Vietnamese company position on the banks of Tonle Sap Lake was attacked on 11 September. A Vietnamese company position on Siem Ta battlefield was attacked on 7 September. A Vietnamese position on Route 5 on the Moung-Pursat battlefield was attacked on 11 September. From 5 to 12 September, DK combatants on the Kompong Chhnang, Samlot, and Leach battlefields killed 160 enemy soldiers and wounded 111 others, destroyed 89 weapons, 5 company positions, 1 commune office,

34 barracks, 1 ammunition depot, 3 barges, 6 motorboats, 1 raft house, 219 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel. They seized 2 12.7-mm machineguns, 1 telephone, 2 motorboats, and a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. They also liberated five villages on the Moung-Pursat battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 September reveals that from 7 to 14 September, DK troops killed or wounded 68 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Siem Ta, Koh Kong, Kompong Chan, Siem Reap, and south Sisophon battlefields. They destroyed four guns, a tractor, and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized some military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 17 September says that a Vietnamese regiment position in Mondolkiri Province was attacked on 6 September and the regiment commander was killed. Sre Prang commune office, north Sisophon battlefield, was attacked on 9 September. A Vietnamese company was ambushed in Phnum Srok District, Battambang Province, on 6 September. A Vietnamese company was ambushed in Thmar Puok District, Battambang Province, on 11 September. From 2 to 14 September, DK combatants killed or wounded 92 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the south Sisophon, Pailin, Leach, and Siem Reap battlefields. They destroyed 2 guns, 1 commune office, 20 military barracks, 1 truck, and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized 10 guns and some ammunition and military materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 September, DK forces swept Vietnamese soldiers from the areas between Prek Kdam and Prek Phneou on the battlefield near Phnom Penh on 14 and 15 September, liberating all villages in these areas. DK troops attacked Prek Phneou township on the night of 14 September. They conducted various activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Samlot, Kompong Cham, Koh Kong Leu, Leach, and south Sisophon battlefields, killing or wounding 212 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 20 assorted weapons, 18 motorboats, 15 boats, 1 truck, some ammunition, and war materiel. They also seized 12 motorboat engines and some guns, ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 September discloses that DK forces launched sweeping operations against Vietnamese soldiers along the banks of Tonle Sap Lake between 14 and 16 September, attacked Vietnamese soldiers in various areas on the Kompong Thom battlefield on 5 and 12 September, and conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the south Sisophon and west Battambang battlefields from 14 to 16 September. DK troops killed or wounded 93 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed 8 guns, 3 townships, 3 commune offices, 4 company positions, 3 motorboats, 4 small motorboats, 18 boats, and some war materiel. They seized 18 assorted weapons and a large quantity of ammunition and war materiel. They also liberated 22 villages along Tonle Sap Lake.

30 Cambodian Soldiers Desert

BK120516 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Sep 85

[**"News commentary": "Thirty Cambodian Soldiers Posted on the South Sisophon Battlefield Deserted and Returned Home"**]

[Text] At the beginning of September, 30 Cambodian soldiers posted on the south Sisophon battlefield, Battambang Province, deserted and returned home. Up to now, many Cambodian soldiers have deserted because they do not want to carry weapons to serve the Vietnamese in killing their own compatriots. At present, Cambodian soldiers--forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to serve them--have more rancor against the aggressors because they have seen that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have strongly oppressed our people. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have plundered our people's belongings. They have created famine to kill our people. They have killed our people with all types of chemical weapons. They have arrested and cut open our people's abdomens. They have forced our people to work for them and many have died in the forests. They have forced our people to leave their houses and villages. They have transported their nationals to settle in Cambodia and they have stolen and plundered our people's belongings.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have oppressed and looked down on Cambodian soldiers, many of whom have been arrested and killed by the Vietnamese aggressors. Many others have deserted and joined our nation and people in order to strengthen the forces struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of our Cambodian territory.

Attacks in Battambang Province

BK150158 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Sep 85

[**Battle reports from various battlefields**]

[Excerpt] West Battambang battlefield: On 9 September, our national army launched a three-pronged attack against the Vietnamese enemy at Khnach Romeas market and the Roung Chreou commune office in Bavel District. The first prong attacked the Khnach Romeas market; the second attacked the commune office at Khnach Romeas; and the third prong attacked the Vietnamese soldiers guarding the Khnach Romeas bridge. After an hour-long battle, we completely liberated the three positions. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded two others; destroyed a commune office, a 15-meter bridge, a rice mill, six weapons, eight barracks, and some war materiel. We seized 1,200 rounds of AK ammunition, 10 B-40 rockets, 13 hand grenades, and some war materiel. We liberated seven villages: Khnach Romeas, Kaoh Ream, Chrey Sangha, Balang Leu, Balang Kraom, Prakeap, and Roung Chrey. On the night of 6 September, we destroyed the railroad track near Veal Trea at 15 places with a total length of 600 meters. On 10 September, we destroyed another 600 meters of railroad track at 15 places between Veal Trea and Battambang.

South Battambang battlefield: On the night of 7 September, we destroyed 600 meters of railroad track south of Svay Teap.

Battambang battlefield: On the night of 11 September, we attacked a Vietnamese commune office at Prek Luong along the Sangke River and swept the enemy along the river up to Prek Chrap village. After a 15-minute battle, we killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded three others; destroyed two commune offices and some war materiel. We seized 2 sacks of rice, 12 boats, and some war materiel; and liberated 5 villages: Kdei Leu, Kdei Kraom, Rohal Suong, O Andeng, and Prek Ambel.

Successful Attacks

BK160240 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Western Leach battlefield: On 12 September at 0530, we launched a commando attack against three Vietnamese company positions northwest of Stoeng Kach. After a 15-minute battle, we destroyed and took over these three positions. As a result, we killed 24 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 47 others; destroyed 22 AK's, 12 B-40 rocket launchers, 40 cases of 12.7-mm machinegun ammunition, 5 sacks of rice, 25 barracks, and some war materiel; and seized 2 12.7-mm machineguns with 25 cases of ammunition, 22 hand grenades, a telephone, 5 rucksacks, and some war materiel.

Tonle Sap battlefield: On 11 September at 0500, we launched a commando attack against a Vietnamese company position at Kbal Taol on the bank of the Tonle Sap Lake. After a 20-minute battle, we completely took over this position. We killed 42 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 3 others; destroyed a Goryunov machinegun, 2 machineguns, 15 SK rifles, 7 AR-15's, 3 AK's, 6 motorboats, 3 barges, a raft house, and some war materiel; and seized 12 boats, 2 motorboats, 4 AK's, and some war materiel.

Siem Ta battlefield: On 7 September, we attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese company position south of Siem Ta, killing 19 Vietnamese soldiers and wounding another 20; destroyed 3 B-40 rocket launchers, 9 AK's, an ammunition warehouse, 9 barracks, and some war materiel. On the same day, we ambushed Vietnamese soldiers coming to the rescue of their comrades between Sbek Khla and Thmar Chamlak; another 31 enemy soldiers were killed and another 1 wounded crossing our minefield. We destroyed a B-40 rocket launcher, 5 AK's, and some war materiel. In sum, we killed 51 enemy soldiers and wounded 21 others for a total of 72 casualties.

Moung-Pursat battlefield: On 11 September, we attacked the Vietnamese enemy at Kakaoh position and swept the Vietnamese along the railway line and along Route 5 from Kakaoh village to near Moung market, routing the Vietnamese soldiers who abandoned their positions. We killed one and wounded three Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed a commune office and 219 meters of railroad track at eight places. We liberated five villages: Kakaoh, Chak Toch, Chak Thom, Veng, and [name indistinct].

Truck Ambushed Near Temples

BK210227 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Siem Reap battlefield: On 16 September, a Vietnamese truck traveling from Siem Reap to Neak Poan temple in Siem Reap [word indistinct] was ambushed by our forces between Neak Poan and Pre Rup temples. We completely destroyed the truck; 20 Vietnamese soldiers in the truck were killed and another 10 wounded. We destroyed two B-40 rocket launchers, an RPD, seven AK's, an M-79 grenade launcher, and all materiel inside the truck.

Siem Reap-Kompong Thom Road 'Cut'

BK220040 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] On 4 September, we cut Route 6 at three places between Siem Reap town and Damdek, a stretch covering about 30 km. This has completely cut off Vietnamese communications between Kompong Thom and Siem Reap and vice versa. From 4 to 19 September, the Vietnamese brought in many of their soldiers in an attempt to reopen this route. However, our mines and attacks caused many dead and wounded among the Vietnamese soldiers. Up to now, we still control this stretch of road between Siem Reap town and Damdek.

17 Villages 'Liberated'

BK220132 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Sep 85

[Text] Preliminary results from the attack to sweep the Vietnamese enemy from Kompong Ta Ches township to Kompong Leng District [Kompong Chhnang Province] on the Tonle Sap battlefield: On 17 September, our national army continued to attack to sweep the Vietnamese enemy from Ta Ches township to Kompong Leng District in Kompong Chhnang Province. The preliminary results are as follows:

1. We destroyed a Vietnamese position at Kompong Preah Srei.
2. We destroyed a Vietnamese position at Prey Kri. We killed five Vietnamese soldiers and wounded another seven. We destroyed three barracks and liberated 17 villages.

CSO: 4212/106

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON FOOD SHORTAGE IN CAMBODIA

BK181055 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "The Lack of Food in Cambodia Has Been Caused by the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Forcing Cambodians To Clear Brush To Serve Their War of Aggression in Western Cambodia"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have ordered their lackeys in Phnom Penh to scream that the Cambodian people will encounter a serious lack of food next year in order to solicit aid from the international community. They argue that the food shortage has been caused by drought and flooding.

In reality, the Cambodian people have suffered seriously from the danger of famine every year since the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent their troops to attack and occupy Cambodia. Many people in a lot of places died of famine. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not care about this. They propagandized that their lackeys in Phnom Penh cultivated many hectares of rice and that the standard of living of the Cambodian people has risen steadily. This propaganda has been aimed at legitimizing their aggression in Cambodia.

Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort and used every means to implement their genocidal policy against the Cambodian people and race. They have executed our people; they have accused, arrested, imprisoned, and tortured them. They have used famine to kill them. They have stolen and plundered the paddy, rice, cattle, and agricultural tools of our people. Furthermore, they have confined our people in strategic hamlets. They prohibit our people from going out to earn their living. Moreover, they have even used toxic chemical weapons to kill our people in many families and villages in accordance with their genocidal policy. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have used all their means to kill the Cambodian people so that they can swallow Cambodia and make it part of Vietnam in conformity with their most criminal ambitions. Therefore, they do not care about the lack of food for the Cambodian people. Why in the past few years have the Vietnamese enemy aggressors screamed about a food shortage in Cambodia?

The reason is that the Vietnamese aggressor troops in Cambodia are encountering a serious food shortage because the Cambodian people have nothing more for them to steal or plunder. During the past nearly 7 years, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have stolen and plundered everything from our people. Furthermore, supply lines have been cut at many places by our national army and guerrillas. Thus, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have screamed about the lack of food in Cambodia in order to solicit aid from the international community to feed their troops in Cambodia and pursue their war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia. This is the main reason that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors scream about a food shortage in Cambodia.

Drought and flood are not the causes of food shortage in Cambodia in 1985 as propagandized by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The real and important cause of the lack of food in Cambodia is that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced hundreds of thousands of Cambodians from the eastern, central, and southern parts of Cambodia to clear brush on the battlefields and malaria-infested areas of western Cambodia.

First, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have done so to force our people to serve their war of aggression in Cambodia.

Second, the aggressors want the Cambodian people to die on minefields and spikefields in western Cambodia. Moreover, they want Cambodians to die of malaria and lack of food in these areas.

Third, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced our people to work for them in western Cambodia so that they will not have time to grow rice and other crops to earn their living. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have attempted to starve those left behind in the villages as well as those forced to work in western Cambodia in compliance with their slogan: "Kill Cambodians without bullets."

This is the real cause of the lack of food in Cambodia. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors' genocidal policy against the Cambodian race has caused famine in Cambodia. Therefore, in order to resolve the food shortage in Cambodia and to eliminate the present great suffering of the Cambodian people it is necessary to end the war of aggression and genocide of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Cambodia. It is necessary for the world community to pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all their aggressor forces unconditionally from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny in conformity with the UN resolutions.

When the Vietnamese withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia, the lack of food and the suffering of the Cambodian people will be automatically eliminated.

CSO: 4212/106

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

CEAUSESCU'S MESSAGE TO SIHANOUK--To Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea: I would like to express my thanks for the greetings that you sent me on the occasion of Romania National Day. May you enjoy the best of health and happiness. May the Cambodian people enjoy peace and happiness. [Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania [date not given] [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 85 BK]

MALAYSIAN MINISTER ON TALKS WITH NGUYEN CO THACH--When he returned to Kuala Lumpur on 9 September, Malaysian Foreign Minister Ahmad Rithauddeen stated that there was no new progress toward settling the Cambodian problem during his two meetings with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in Luanda, Angola. He said that he asked the Vietnamese to pay attention to ASEAN's proposal on the proximity talks between Vietnam and the CGDK. Nguyen Co Thach did not answer this proposition positively. Concerning Democratic Kampuchea's right of representation in the Nonaligned Movement, the Malaysian foreign minister stated that he appealed to the coordinating office of the Nonaligned Movement to hold a meeting to discuss Democratic Kampuchea's right of representation in the Nonaligned Movement. He said that Malaysia wants that the Cambodian seat in the Nonaligned Movement be handed over to the CGDK. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Sep 85 BK]

SIHANOUK MEETING WITH ITALY'S CRAXI--On 10 September, during a meeting with Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Rome, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi firmly said that at the forthcoming UN General Assembly session Italy will strictly adhere to the official UN stand that recognizes the legitimacy of Democratic Kampuchea as representative of Cambodia. He also said that Italy fully supports a political solution to the Cambodian problem. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 12 Sep 85 BK]

KHIEU SAMPHAN TO UN SESSION--Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in New York on the afternoon of 18 September to attend the UN General Assembly session, which coincides with the 40th founding anniversary of the United Nations. Upon his arrival in New York, Vice President Khieu Samphan was welcomed by Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative of Democratic Kampuchea at the

United Nations; Chan Youran, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to the PRC; other members of the Democratic Kampuchean delegation; and many members of the Democratic Kampuchean permanent representation at the United Nations. (Li Luyen), permanent representative of the PRC at the United Nations [titled as heard], was also present at the airport to welcome Vice President Khieu Samphan. Among those who went to New York with Vice President Khieu Samphan were Ieng Thirith, general secretary of the CGDK Foreign Ministry, and (Koem Chhaom), general secretary of the Democratic Kampuchean vice president's office. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 Sep 85 BK]

CSO: 4212/106

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN COMMENTS ON 'STAR WARS' PROGRAM

BK191507 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 18 Sep 85

[Text] The national leading daily NHAN DAN in a commentary on Monday describes U.S. President Ronald Reagan's strategic defense initiative as a mirage, a squandering of money of American taxpayers to line the pockets of the multi-national companies, the real rulers of America today.

Under the title "Whither Will SDI Lead" NHAN DAN said: For more than a year now, they used the propaganda machine of the United States to make a big noise about SDI, popularly known as Star Wars. What Ronald Reagan's ambitious plan for space-based antimissile defense means for the future of the arms race remains an open question.

SDI, the paper pointed out, is a very costly military plan. By adapting various advanced technology, it is aimed to build the dense pack defensive system that could intercept and destroy nuclear or conventional warheads to be fired from either strategic or tactical missiles targeted on the United States.

No one in the world believes SDI is a good plan aimed at defending the security interests of the American people. President Reagan hopes that once under the perfect defensive umbrella, his administration could manipulate the world situation, blackmail the whole of mankind by violence. It is no surprise that many American military scientists remain doubtful about the feasibility of Reagan's SDI and call it a dangerous mirage.

No doubt Star Wars is only a romantic name for Reagan's ambitious plan. In fact, it is not a bit connected with stars in space but threatens security and peace on earth. In a final analysis, it is a squandering of the money of the American taxpayers out of the window of the White House to line the pockets of the multinational companies, the real rulers of America today.

The latter, so greedy and sensitive to the huge profits worth hundreds of billions of dollars, know this is a golden opportunity for them to become rich in peacetime in an atmosphere though still smacking of bombs and shells.

For this very reason, Western critics call SDI a madness of the White House, a black devil breaking loose from its cage to undermine the international

relations and people's welfare in the United States. Even U.S. allies in Western Europe seem to tread carefully in spite of Reagan's increasing pressure for their participation in SDI. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, known as an all-time supporter of Washington's policy, remains very cautious. The French Government, however, said pointedly that SDI is threatening stability and detente in East-West relations. The Greek Government has strongly opposed SDI. Right in the United States tens of thousands of scientists, including 54 Nobel Prize winners, have voiced their protests.

Against the background of SDI madness is the good-will gesture of the Soviet Union, the whole socialist community and progressive mankind, all advocating an immediate end to nuclear testing, to the costly and very dangerous arms race for a world free of nuclear weapons and a starless sky of peace.

CSO: 4200/1566

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

HANOI SCORES U.S. WARLIKE POLICY

OW211550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Sep 85

["Recent QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "In What Direction Has Washington Advanced an Additional Mile?"]

[Text] According to the Voice of America, in his 10 September speech at Kansas University, U.S. Vice President Bush let it be known that Reagan was working to ensure that real progress toward peace would be achieved in his coming summit with Soviet leader Gorbachev.

Bush said: Both countries should face up to their differences on all issues, and cooperate with each other to preserve world peace. The United States is expecting in the U.S.-Soviet summit an opportunity, not propaganda. Both sides must work out concrete agendas that will lead to greater stability and harmony in the relations between the two countries. Bush affirmed that, while making preparations for the summit, the United States has advanced another mile in its effort to improve relations with the Soviet Union. And now, let the Soviet side concretely manifest its goodwill in foreign policy.

Let us see, what is the additional mile Washington has made and in what direction?

As everyone knows, since he set foot in the White House, in January 1981, to the present time, as he is serving his second term, U.S. President Reagan has always advocated all-round confrontation with the Soviet Union, and has personally waged a tremendously costly arms race, determined to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union, thus worsening world tension. Reagan's aggressive stance and warlike attitude has triggered a wave of indignation and strong, stern condemnation by not only the American people, but the world's peoples as a whole.

Sensing many unfavorable prospects from the public opinion barometer, Reagan, since late May 1985, indirectly hinted on many occasions that he would like to meet Soviet leader Gorbachev to exchange ideas in order to lay a foundation for future relations between the two countries. His proposal was favorably responded to by the Soviet side. In his 3 July answer, Comrade Gorbachev said he would be ready to meet the U.S. President in Geneva on 19-20 November 1985. And to show his goodwill as well as to create an atmosphere of detente

and mutual trust prior to the summit, Comrade Gorbachev announced on 29 July the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear testing as of 6 August 1985, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima. In response to that Soviet proposal -- one appraised by the world public opinion as a new, important initiative reflecting the Soviet Union's consistent and peace-loving policy as well as its high sense of responsibility to mankind's destiny -- what has the United States done? In what direction has Mr Reagan advanced another mile?

At his 6 August White House news conference, responding to reporters' questions about the U.S. stance regarding the Soviet Union's 29 July statement, the White House boss openly said: The United States does not agree to immediately stop all nuclear testing as the Soviet Union proposed, because -- in his opinion -- the Soviet Union has already completed all its important testing, and has an edge in developing and modernizing nuclear weapons. Therefore, halting all nuclear testing now is in favor of the Soviet side. And the United States will be ready to accept the Soviet proposal only after it has completed its nuclear testing program.

Also, Reagan has not made known when the United States will have completed its nuclear testing program. The U.S. and world public knows too well that this is only a customary argument the White House boss concocts whenever Washington wanted to step up the arms race. Because, as proved by reality and acknowledged by famous U.S. and Western strategists and military experts, the U.S.-USSR military strategic balance in general and nuclear parity in particular was established a long time ago, and has remained unchanged so far. However, Reagan still uses it as an excuse to justify his war preparations.

On 17 August, the United States conducted an underground nuclear test in Nevada -- the first, public opinion observes, since the Soviet Union's announcement of its unilateral halt of all nuclear testing as of 6 August 1985.

On 22 August, hardly a week after the Nevada nuclear testing, the Pentagon conducted a test-launch to an MX intercontinental ballistic missile, with six warheads, from a silo at Vandenburg Air Force Base, in California. The result shows that the MX missile covered the planned 4,000-mile distance, in 30 minutes, and landed at the testing point on the Marshall Archipelago, in the Southern Pacific. U.S. defense officials said this was the first test of the system, and made known that the Pentagon remained firm in its determination to produce all 100 MX missiles, not only 50 as approved by the U.S. Congress.

On 4 September, according to plan, the Pentagon was preparing to conduct an ASAT test against a real target in space, but the test of this weapon against space-based targets was postponed in the last minute, because, according to the BBC on 5 September, the Defense Department had failed to notify the U.S. Congress 15 days in advance as prescribed. A Pentagon spokesman said a test of this new weapon would be conducted in the future.

Along with conducting research and experimentations and producing various types of nuclear weapons, the United States is feverishly stepping up production of chemical weapons of all types -- an act long prohibited by international conventions.

On 1 September, the White House rejected the Soviet appeal for the establishment of a chemical-free zone in mid-Europe, and protested against the Soviet Union's proposal banning the use of that weapon in the world.

The White House spokesman has once again confirmed Reagan's determination to resume production of various chemical weapons. That is the additional mile the Reagan Administration has made while preparing for the 19-20 November Soviet-U.S. summit.

While constantly trumpeting about goodwill for peace, about having made this or that additional step on the way to thaw U.S.-Soviet relations, to contribute to easing world tension, the Reagan administration has unceasingly accelerated its war preparations, attempting to push mankind to a nuclear war of extinction. Yet, it is lecturing others on the correct thing to do, counselling the Soviet Union to consider the summit as an opportunity, not a chance for propaganda.

In his Kansas University speech, Bush denounced the Soviet Union for carrying out a widespread propaganda campaign in recent weeks, in an attempt to sidetract Western public opinion. But, the Reagan administration's carefree, slandering attitude -- in its attempt to dodge responsibility -- has been exposed in time by the world public. The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, which is usually not hostile to the United States, noted on 11 September: Washington observers have noted that the main issue is whether the White House stance is part of the propaganda strategy. In other words, the Reagan Administration really does not expect any great concrete results from the U.S.-Soviet summit.

The U.S. preparations for the coming summit is being aimed more at propaganda than at transforming it into a constructive, working dialogue in Geneva. The world public demands that if the Reagan administration sincerely desires to achieve real progress toward peace at the coming U.S.-Soviet Geneva summit as it professes, it must adopt work method, advance another mile in another direction, opposite the one it has been following so far.

CSO: 4209/657

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

HANOI REVIEWS WORLD OPINION ON CAMBODIA ISSUES

BK161240 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] For nearly a month since the convening of the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference, the press and political circles in many countries have highly valued the peace initiatives of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, considering them lessons on creating conditions of practical significance to ease tension in Southeast Asia and an effective contribution to promoting dialogue for an acceptable solution for all parties concerned.

The world public warmly welcomed Vietnam's decision to completely withdraw all its volunteer army from Kampuchea by 1990. Major papers in Britain, France, and some other Western European countries said Vietnam's decision on annual troop withdrawal and on its complete troop withdrawal from Kampuchea by 1990 is a positive factor. It is not old wine in [a] new bottle, as claimed by some people. The Thai paper SIAM RAT recently said: The new proposals put forth at the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministerial conference should be seriously considered.

However, public opinion does not believe that the elimination of the Pol Pot genocidal clique can be implemented simply through Pol Pot's resignation. The French paper LE FIGARO said: The West received the news about Pol Pot's resignation with hesitation, as it may be a campaign by China. Another French paper LIBERATION said: Pol Pot's resignation is only a change of mask, a decoration for Pol Pot's clique, if not Pol Pot himself.

Mr Sihanouk himself on 3 September stated that Pol Pot's resignation is only a farce to clean the Khmer Rouge's bloody hands.

The Kampuchean people's stand toward Pol Pot's genocidal clique was made clear by Foreign Minister Hun Sen at a press conference on 16 August that the Kampuchean people demand the elimination of Pol Pot both politically and militarily; that means the elimination of Pol Pot's gang, not he himself.

CSO: 4200/1542

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

EDITOR DISCUSSES U.S.-JAPAN 'MILITARY COLLUSION'

BK230632 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] The Japanese authorities recently decided to increase their defense budget by more than 5 percent. Thus, for the first time in 40 years, Japan's defense budget will exceed 1 percent of its gross national product. According to this decision, Japan will spend \$76 billion for national defense between 1986 and 1990. The U.S. secretary of state immediately praised the Japanese Government's decision because it conforms with the wishes of the United States, which has pushed Japan to assume the role of a regional gendarme under the U.S. nuclear umbrella. The following article by a Voice of Vietnam editor, "The U.S.-Japanese Ball Game on the War Chariot," will lay bare the U.S.-Japanese policy of arms race and confrontation.

Japanese and progressive opinion both in the region and in the rest of the world is deeply concerned over the Japanese authorities' decision because it will only heighten regional tension and gradually revive Japanese militarism, which once committed numerous crimes against humanity. In contrast to this concern, however, one can see that the Pentagon and the White House have been overjoyed by Japan's decision. At a 19 September press conference, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger declared: If Japan's defense expenditure program is fully implemented, the country will achieve at an early date the objective of protecting its offshore islands, which stretch over about 1,000 nautical miles.

It is recalled that during a visit to the ASEAN countries shortly after he assumed the Japanese Prime Ministership, Nakasone made no secret to the various countries of this region of Japan's intention to expand its area of sea control. The United States has made every effort to exhort and encourage Japan to carry out this scheme by stepping up acts of military collusion between the two countries. U.S. warships of all kinds, including nuclear submarines and nuclear-armed vessels, have been given free access to Japanese territorial waters. At the same time, Tokyo and Washington have increased their exchanges of military intelligence and technology. Early this year, the United States and Japan, together with South Korea, staged large-scale war games in Northeast Asia to show off their so-called military strength.

The White House and Pentagon have openly and heartily supported Japan's new adventuristic military policies. In return, Japanese industrial consortia

have provided large quantities of equipment for use in research projects and other activities in support of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. This means that the Japanese authorities are participating more actively in efforts to help the United States realize its Star Wars project. Moreover, the Japanese ruling circles have also allowed the United States to build and expand its military depots on Japanese soil, including those in Misawa, Kadena, Yakuni, and some other localities. A number of fuel depots are under construction in the city of (?Tsurumi) to support large-scale U.S. war activities. Simultaneously, the United States is reequipping its expeditionary forces stationed on various Japanese islands with the latest means to wage war.

All these moves have been explained by the Japanese and U.S. authorities as measures designed to cope with any emergencies in the Asia-Pacific region. In fact, these are efforts of the Japanese ruling circles in collusion with the United States to realize the scheme of becoming once again the ruler of the waves in the Far East and the Pacific as they were 40 years ago. For its part, the United States is relying on and using Japan as an effective tool to implement its ambitious plan for opening an Asia-Pacific era. Calling these maneuvers measures to cope with emergencies in the Asia-Pacific region is only a ploy by the United States and Japan to deceive public opinion so that the two countries can accelerate the pace of their military collusion. It is this collusion that created and is creating a tense atmosphere, insecurity, and instability in Asia and the Pacific. This collusion will offer Japan and the United States the opportunity to suppress and interfere in every way in the struggle by various Asian and Pacific nations for genuine independence.

CSO: 4209/657

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

VNA REPORTS NHAN DAN COMMENTARY ON UNGA OPENING

OW170851 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 17--"The United Nations has now much more favourable conditions than 40 years ago to strictly and fully implement its historic charter."

In an article welcoming the opening of the 40th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations today NHAN DAN says:

"A bitter struggle has been going on during the past four decades for the implementation of the UN Charter against the schemes of U.S.-led imperialism and other reactionary forces who want to maintain their domination and continue to oppose the just aspiration of nations.

"This session of the UN General Assembly is held in a complicated international situation. Though being forced to negotiate with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space weapons, and agree to hold the Soviet-U.S. summit talks this November, the United States continues to push ahead its 'star wars' plan, and the production of its three strategic weapons, the deployment of new medium-range missiles in Western Europe as well as the manufacture of new-type chemical and bacterial weapons."

The paper goes on: "In the face of the sweeping national liberation movement, old colonialism has been basically abolished while neocolonialism has taken heavy blows and failures in Indochina and elsewhere in the world. But, the struggle to abolish the last vestiges of old colonialism and completely defeat neocolonialism and fully eliminate the reactionary regimes of racism and apartheid remains a great and heavy task of nations and the United Nations. Especially, the South African racists in disregard of the UN resolutions, still refuse to return independence to the Namibian people led by SWAPO, and instead have increased their brutal repression of the blacks in South Africa, conducted aggressive acts against neighbouring nations, in flagrant and serious violation of the UN Charter and resolution.

"Another major topic of great concern for the developing countries is the crippling debts of these countries which have reached insupportable dimension.

"The struggle of the developing countries for a new world economic order which has won sympathy and support from socialist countries is being stepped up on an unprecedented scale inside and outside the United Nations.

"Southeast Asia is developing along the trend of dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese countries and ASEAN, towards peace, stability and cooperation in the region. At present, conditions are ripe for the concerned parties to sit down and discuss a political solution to the Kampuchean issue consistent with the resolution of the 7th Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Movement which involves the majority of members of the United Nations."

The paper concludes: "Today, the great might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole combined with the struggle of peace-loving and progressive forces in the world is developing. This is an effective deterrent against the dark designs of imperialist and international reaction. The tendency to dialogue is expanding rapidly in the world. These factors have created favourable conditions for the forces of revolution, peace and progress in the United Nations to strengthen their solidarity, push up their struggle and gain new successes."

CSO: 4200/1566

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

NHAN DAN GREETS OPENING OF 40TH UNGA SESSION

BK191006 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Sep 85

[17 September NHAN DAN commentary by Le Ba Thuyen: "United Nations and Burning Issues of the Time"]

[Text] The opening of the UNGA [UN General Assembly] session today, 17 September, is a very significant event. It is the 40th founding anniversary of this world organization, the day upon which the UN Charter became effective 4 decades ago -- the charter aimed at finding the correct solutions for pressing international problems.

Over the past 40 years, intending to maintain peace and international security and develop friendship and cooperation among nations, the United Nations -- the biggest and most important international forum -- has positively contributed to the cause of maintaining peace, national liberation, and accelerating international cooperation. A series of UN resolutions limiting nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and on stopping the arms race in space have become international legal documents supporting nations to accelerate the struggle against dangerous schemes of imperialist forces led by the U.S. imperialists in their arms race and preparations for a new world war, which seriously threaten peace and mankind.

The UN resolution on returning independence to countries and colonies was a significant contribution to the vigorous development of national liberation movements over the past quarter century.

Created when the revolutionary, peace-loving, and democratic forces had just defeated the Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism, the UN Charter bore progressive characteristics reflecting various nations' profound aspiration to be rid of the disaster of war and to live in peace. The struggle to implement the UN Charter over the past 4 decades has been decisive, especially the struggle against various schemes of imperialism led by the U.S. imperialist and other reactionary forces who want to maintain their domination of the world and who continue to oppose the legitimate interests of nations.

Today, the UN membership has increased threefold. Among its members, the group of socialist countries have closely coordinated with newly independent nations and peace-loving and progressive forces. They are capable of forming

a majority to pass resolutions in line with the legitimate interests of nations. With this potential the United Nations has new favorable conditions to implement faithfully and more effectively its historic charter.

This session of the UNGA is held in a complicated international situation. The United States is accelerating the arms race and pushing it into a new, very dangerous stage. On 13 September for the first time, the Pentagon carried out an offensive space weapons test aimed at a target in outer space. It is obvious that the United States is accelerating its star wars' plan and the production of its three strategic weapons, the deployment of a new medium-range missiles in Western Europe, as well as the manufacture of new-type chemical and biological weapons. Although being forced to negotiate with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space weapons and agreeing to hold the Soviet-U.S. summit talks this November, all U.S. activities to accelerate the arms race, past and present, have alerted everyone to heightened vigilance.

The recent Soviet proposals on disarmament and limiting the arms race have received full support from the majority of UN member countries and have become official UN documents. Various important Soviet peace initiatives put forth by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, including a decision to unilaterally halt all nuclear tests and deployment of satellite defensive system in space, are important contributions to the UN efforts in carrying out disarmament, limiting the deployment of nuclear weapons, and stopping the arms race in space. These burning topics will be considered and debated in this UNGA session.

The fact that member-countries participating in the 40th UNGA session are solemnly commemorating the [word indistinct] anniversary of the adoption of the declaration on returning independence to countries and colonies is a vivid manifestation of the struggle for liberation and independence of young nations. In the face of sweeping national liberation movements, old colonialism has been basically abolished while neocolonialism has received heavy blows and failures in Indochina and elsewhere in the world.

However, the struggle to abolish the last vestiges of old colonialism, completely defeat neocolonialism, and fully eliminate reactionary regimes supporting racism and apartheid remains a great and heavy task of nations and the United Nations, especially the South African racists who disregard UN resolutions, still refuse to return independence to the Namibian people led by SWAPO, and instead increase their brutal repression of blacks in South Africa and conduct aggressive acts against neighboring nations. These acts are flagrant and serious violations of the UN Charter and resolutions.

The UN declaration on returning independence to countries and colonies stipulated that the increasing disputes caused by the rejection or prevention of returning independence to countries and colonies have created serious threats to world peace. The acts of South African colonialists supported by Washington are seriously intimidating peace and independence of many nations in South Africa. These acts have created hotbeds of tension in this area, thereby threatening peace among nations in the world.

The burning situation in South Africa as well as in the Middle East, Central America, the Caribbean, and many other regions in the world requires UN member countries that love peace and national independence to accelerate their struggle against colonialism, old and neocolonialism, apartheid, and Zionism in order to seriously implement the UN declaration on returning independence to countries and colonies.

Another major topic of great concern for developing countries is the crippling debts of these countries which have reached insupportable dimension. They have borne the heavy consequences of economic recession in the western countries. Many Asian, African, and Latin American countries are faced with increasingly acute economic difficulties. Famine is threatening 120 million people in Africa. Exploitation which is increasingly heavy, gross, and meticulously conducted by colonialist forces and multinational corporations have built up the developing nations debt to \$1 trillion. This has pushed developing countries to the brink of bankruptcy.

Various UN resolutions, statements, and action programs aimed at establishing a just and rational new world economic order as well as its charter aimed at maintaining interest and economic obligation of nations have been blocked by imperialist countries. The struggle of the developing countries for a new world economic order which has won the sympathy and support of socialist countries is being stepped up decisively inside and outside the United Nations.

For Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese delegation, over the past years, has made proposals to the UNGA sessions to build this area into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. The situation in the region is developing along the trend of dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries for peace, stability, and cooperation in the region. At present, conditions are ripe for the concerned parties to sit down and discuss a political solution to the Cambodian issue consistent with the resolution of the 7th Nonaligned Summit Conference, which involves the majority of UN members.

Proposals of goodwill by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- clearly stated in the joint statement of their foreign ministers conference held on 15-16 August 1985 -- demonstrated the constructive stance of the three countries wanting to solve problems in Southeast Asia and in Cambodia by negotiations, based on equality, respect, and understanding, in order to maintain long-term peace and stability. A political solution to the Cambodian issue must be carried out -- as well as the building of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability -- on the basis of leading principled relations among countries in Southeast Asia as proposed by the Indochinese countries at the 1981 UNGA session; principles of the 1955 Bandung conference; and various ASEAN statements at its 1971 foreign ministerial conference in Kuala Lumpur.

Today, the great might of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community, combined with the struggle of peace-loving and progressive forces in the world, is developing. This is an effective deterrent against the dark designs of imperialist and reactionary forces. The tendency toward dialogue

in many regions of the world is gradually expanding. These factors have created favorable conditions for the forces of revolution, peace, and progress in the United Nations to strengthen their solidarity, promote their struggle, and gain new achievements.

CSO: 4209/657

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

PNP PARTY CONGRESS GREETED--Hanoi VNA 19 September--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has extended its warmest greetings to the 47th Congress of the Jamaica People's National Party. In its message of greetings, the committee expressed the conviction that the success of the congress would contribute to consolidating the solidarity among revolutionary and progressive forces in Jamaica and to the struggle against the imperialist and reactionary forces aimed at safeguarding Jamaica's national independence, sovereignty and natural resources as well as maintaining peace and stability in Central America and the Caribbean and the rest of the world. It wished success to the congress and further consolidation and development of the solidarity and friendship between the two parties and peoples. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 19 Sept 85 OW]

'VIETNAM DAYS' ORGANIZED--Hanoi VNA 20 September--"Vietnam Days" have been organized in the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic (LSSR) in honour of Vietnam's 40th national day. On 14 September, the Vietnamese delegation attended a press conference on Vietnam days in the LSSR and was received by A. Klautsen, Riga's first party secretary. Two days later, it was warmly received by E. Aushkap, secretary of the communist party of Latvia Central Committee, and honoured at a meeting marking Vietnam's 40th national day. Addressing the meeting, V. Kireyev, president of the Riga chapter of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, said: "the past four decades saw great achievements of the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national liberation and reunification, and in the building of material and technical basis of socialism." "During these years" he went on, "the Soviet people have always stood on the side of the Vietnamese people. The relationship between the two countries marked by the signing of the USSR-Vietnam treaty for friendship and cooperation has unceasingly consolidated and developed." A week of Vietnamese films and a photo exhibition on the land and people of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province were opened on 17 September in the USSR. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 20 Sept 85 OW]

PHAM VAN DONG CALLED ON--Hanoi VNA 20 September--Li Shichun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of China, yesterday paid a courtesy visit to chairman of the council of ministers Pham Van Dong. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a conversation with the Chinese ambassador. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 20 Sept 85 OW]

JAPAN'S DEFENSE INCREASE 'DANGEROUS'--Hanoi VNA 21 September--Nhan Dan today says that the Japanese authorities' decision to increase defence spending to more than one percent of the gross national product is an extremely dangerous decision which runs counter to the interests of the Japanese and threatens peace and stability in the region and the world as a whole. The paper points out that Tokyo has actually allied with the United States militarily and is helping in the step by step shaping of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul military alliance in an attempt to realize its dream even more fantastic than that of the Japanese fascists 40 years ago, that is to control Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia and eventually the whole world. The paper says: "Tokyo's plan is also aimed at serving the global reactionary strategy of the United States in Asia and the Pacific of opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the entire socialist community, opposing peace and national independence of the countries in the region. "The Japanese authorities' act is a blatant challenge to the Japanese people who are vigorously protesting against the revival of militarism, demanding an end to the arms race and prohibiting the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japanese territory." "This decision is running counter to the just aspiration of the progressive and democratic forces in Japan who want to build an independent, democratic, peace and neutral Japan," the paper adds. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 21 Sept 85 OW]

SRV FRIENDSHIP MONTH--Hanoi VNA 23 September--A mass meeting was arranged at the Staruer Dubosaru village in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic on 20 September, in honour of the month of USSR-Vietnam friendship in the Soviet Union. Speaking at the meeting, many representatives pointed out that for the Soviet people, to support Vietnam has been the dictate of their hearts and minds. That support, they said, has been forged by time on the basis of the fraternal alliance between the communist parties of the Soviet Union and Vietnam. It has been clearly demonstrated in Vietnam's past heroic struggle for independence and present socialist construction. Vietnamese ambassador to the Soviet Union Dinh Nho Liem was also present at the meeting. An exhibition of paintings on Vietnam by Azerbaijan painter Kiamin Najapdade was opened in Baku on Friday. On show are 30 oil and 10 graphic paintings depicting Vietnamese rural landscapes, the Haiphong port city, peasants and schoolgirls in Ho Chi Minh city and Hanoi workers. These paintings will be presented to the Vietnamese people, as decided by Kiamin Najapdade. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 23 Sept 85 OW]

PROFESSOR'S JAPAN VISIT--Hanoi VNA 1 Sep--Professor Doctor Nguyen Van Hieu, director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, paid a 10-day visit to Japan ending on August 25 and attended celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the MESON Theory and the international conference on high energy physics. While in Japan, Prof Nguyen Van Hieu, guest of the Japan Academy of Sciences, was received by Jiro Kondo, head of the host organization. The two sides exchanged views on the development of bilateral scientific and technological cooperation. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0745 GMT 1 Sep 85 OW]

SRV EXHIBIT AT PARIS FAIR--Hanoi VNA Sept 18--Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party (FCP) Central Committee recently called at the Vietnam stand at the annual fair of the L'Humanite held in Paris from September 14-15. With him were G. Plissonnier and R. Piquet, Political Bureau members of the FCP Central Committee. The French guests were warmly welcomed by Ha Van Lau, Vietnamese ambassador, Thep Moi, deputy editor-in-chief of the daily NHAN DAN, and representatives of the Vietnamese Residents' Union in France. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 18 Sep 85]

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN ON RESPONSIBILITIES OF ARMY SCHOOLS

BK230418 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 85 p 3

[Article by Major General Duong Han: "Honor and Responsibilities of the Army Schools"]

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a decision ratifying the Ministry of National Defense' plan to hold a get-together on the occasion of 9 August of party, state, and military leaders and typical representatives of officers who graduate each year from various military institutes and schools. According to that plan, this year the get-together will be solemnly held on the occasion marking the 40th anniversary of our nation's great historical day in the capital, Hanoi.

At this get-together, the Ministry of National Defense will report to the party and state on the results obtained in work related to Army schools over the past years as well as the existing shortcomings that must be overcome to advance this work in a way worthy of the rewards conferred by the party and state on the army in general and the network of army schools in particular.

The network of Army schools (consisting of military institutes, colleges, and academies), which has been considered as a component of the network of party and state schools, marks the growth and affirms the important role and position of various army schools in training party cadres for activities in the Army. By constitutionalizing the network of army schools, basic favorable conditions will be created for constantly changing and improving educational and training quality and efficiency.

On the basis of educational and training objectives and requirements, various military institutes and schools and units in the army have devised special training plans and formulated training programs, contents, and methods to combine schools with units and battlefields, the training of cadres with the use of cadres, and school training with on-the-job training.

Carrying out educational reform, various army schools have studied and formulated their educational and training contents and program under an approved, logical plan to ensure training objectives, requirements, and quality. All training departments at these schools have been built logically and on an adequate scale, with special attention being given to the contents

of practical training (accounting for 60-70 percent of total training). Meanwhile, instructors and managerial cadres have been allowed to make observation trips to various units and battlefields, and their students have been sent to certain places for practical training. As a result, upon receiving their new assignments, officers graduating from these schools can perform their duties immediately and can demonstrate clearly their ability to command and manage troops.

To achieve training objectives and ensure quality, efficiency, and thrift in training activities, as well as to create initial conditions for officer candidates and students to undergo training and absorb the contents of education and training, the system of free entrance to various military institutes and schools has been replaced with one entrance examinations, while all officer candidates and students are subject to national graduation examinations. At the end of the 1984-85 academic year, all military institutes and schools administered national graduation examinations for the first time. The results of these examinations affirm that our system of admission to military institutes and schools is scrupulously correct and consistent.

The purpose of scientific research in schools is to enhance the quality of training, organize training methods, and bring scientific and technical facilities and progress into the educational and training process. All institutes and schools should gradually eliminate simply and purely theoretical teaching. Many specialized classrooms have been furnished with modern equipment. Good results have been obtained from investments in many training grounds, fields, and workshops in the self-reliant spirit of cooperation between the higher and lower echelons. The movement of self-support and creativity in producing training equipment has developed a useful competition among various institutes and schools. The results of the two exhibitions of technological initiatives and innovations in support of education and training have attested to the great knowledge and ability of the managerial and teaching cadres and of students in the army schools.

Scientific research by students and schools has resolved urgent problems arising from immediate as well as long-term military tasks. Many managerial cadres and instructors present on the battlefields and battlefield have personally participated in repairing weapons and equipment and in bringing relief to sick and wounded soldiers while helping deal with realistic problems of developing military science in the form of border land-grabbing war.

The scientific research task has perfected step by step the system of documents, lessons, and curricula in compiling textbooks for various military specialities.

One of the major tasks for all military schools is to study and devise procedures and patterns for managing and directing training activities. As a result of many years of study, compilation, and experiment, the regulations of the Vietnamese People's Army schools have come into being. After 1 year of implementation, these regulations have helped standardize and unify all the activities of military schools, thereby creating favorable conditions for improving training quality.

Attention has also been paid to improving the pedagogical level, scientific knowledge, and quality of instructors. Under the present situation, the main measure for improving the professional skills of managerial and teaching cadres is self-study through practical work and field trips to various units, battlefields and enterprises. This method of self-study has been profitably employed by many schools and managerial and teaching cadres. Most of the teachers selected from various schools' good-teachers contests have matured through this method. However, to build a uniformly organized and sufficiently large contingent of good teaching and managerial cadres to meet the ever-increasing requirements of educational and training work, it is necessary for all teachers, school organizations, and cadre organs concerned to exert great efforts and adopt many effective measures.

Ensuring the quality of life at various military institutes and schools is a major task. By developing their combined strength and the assistance of various organs, sectors, and localities concerned and by organizing work skillfully and scientifically under a unified plan, instructors and students at various military institutes and schools have been able to build many houses, classrooms, and cultural projects; overfulfill many production norms; and exploit many products of high economic value. As a result, the material and cultural life at these institutes and schools has been improved, making it possible for them to care for the health of their troops realistically and shape the thoughts and cultural lifestyle of a new type of socialist man in the armed forces. Various army institutes and schools are gradually becoming model cultural centers in the army to ensure that the educational and training quality of all schools is improved.

Although this is peacetime our people and armed forces are faced with the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and the border land-[word indistinct] war. The army officers -- especially graduates from army schools -- should clearly realize the responsibility for successfully building the People's Army into a regular modern army and be comprehensively prepared to defeat the enemy in case of a large-scale war of aggression. At the same time, we must immediately defeat the border land-grabbing war; frustrate all the enemy's perfidious plots; and create conditions for building, stabilizing, and developing the economy and for improving and enhancing the living conditions of the people and troops.

With the honor and pride attributed by the party and state to the army in general and to all institutes and army schools in particular, each institute and each school should realize profoundly its great responsibility in "cultivating man" and must struggle to teach well and satisfactorily support the training of outstanding cadres and officers for the party and army. All officers -- especially those already graduated or to be graduated -- should clearly realize this honor so as to surge forward constantly while still learning in schools and continue the learning effort after graduation. They must learn in real combat and work to improve their quality and ethics to become outstanding officers of the heroic Vietnamese People's Army that is ready to defeat all aggressors to firmly defend the beloved Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

CSO: 4209/657

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA TRONG HOA ATTENDS LE LOI SYMPOSIUM 18-19 SEPTEMBER

OW201213 Hanoi VNA in English 0730 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 20--A symposium on the National Hero Le Loi and the Lam Son insurrection under his leadership was held in the provincial town of Thanh Hoa, some 150 kms south of Hanoi on September 18 and 19 in commemoration of the National Hero's 600th birthday.

Attending the symposium were Ha Trong Hoa, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, and Ha Van Ban, chairman of the provincial people's committee.

The participants included 52 professors, researchers and teachers at central and local offices who had conducted studies on Le Loi and the Lam Son insurrections, representatives of the Institute of History, the Institute of Literature, the Institute of Folk Culture, the Institute for Research on Chinese Characters and their transliteration into Vietnamese, the Institute of Military History, the Central Committee for Nationalities, various colleges and representatives of the administration in 11 provinces and cities.

Twenty-eight among 52 papers presented at the symposium centered on Le Loi's contributions to the Vietnamese people's victorious liberation war against the Ming occupationists and to the foundation of the independent state of Dai Viet, on Le Loi's national reconstruction efforts after victory, as well as on the contributions of the people of all walks of life in Thanh Hoa Province to the Lam Son insurrection and the ten-year resistance war against the Ming.

All the reports brought out the ardent patriotism of Le Loi, his care for the people's welfare, his military genius, his adroit diplomacy and his military and political thought consisting in "opposing our weak force to a much stronger force," of "using a small army to destroy a large army" and "of opposing justice to brute force."

Many authors praised Le Loi's merits as a renovator in the five years in his capacity as the first king of the Le dynasty. Le Loi revamped the administrative apparatus from the center to the villages, strengthened the army, unified the country, promulgated decrees on social organization, ordered the survey of the land and population, reformed the education system including the examinations, etc. Some reports deal with Le Loi's literary talent and his direct or indirect contributions to Vietnam's cultural development in the 15th century.

CSO: 4200/1566

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TO HUU ADDRESSES HANOI MEETING TO HONOR HERO

BK211143 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Report on 20 September Hanoi Grand Meeting Commemorating National Hero Le Loi's 600th Birth Anniversary--portions recorded]

[Excerpt] The Council of Ministers, the VFF Central Committee, the Vietnam Commission for Social Sciences, the Ministry of Culture, and the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee held a grand meeting at the Ba Dinh conference hall this evening to mark the 600th birth anniversary of Le Loi, a Vietnamese national hero who led the Lam Son insurrection and a liberation war against the Ming feudalist dynasty's ruling yoke in early 15th century.

Present on the presidium of the meeting were comrades To Huu, political bureau member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Huynh Tan Phat, president of the VFF Central Committee Presidium; Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Hoang Van Thai, vice defense minister; Colonel General Hoang Minh Thao, director of the high-ranking military institute; Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and other comrades representing various public organs and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi. Representatives of the people of various strata in the capital also attended the meeting. Comrade To Huu delivered his opening speech:

[Begin recording] Today our people commemorate the 600th birth anniversary of Le Loi, a national hero whose national salvation undertaking is of particularly historical significance. In early 15th century the Ming dynasty invaded our country and imposed their ruling yoke on our people for 20 years, enforcing harsh assimilation policies and unprecedently brutal ruling measures. Our people of various strata in many areas rose up and fought constantly. But, one after another, all of their struggles were doomed to failure because they did not have a policy suitable to the society, a talented leader, or a banner. It was Le Loi who succeeded in holding high this sought-after national salvation banner, the substance of which is the morality, love, and righteousness of our people -- a people with an age-old culture and a determination to defend their independence and sovereignty.

With his ardent love for the country and the people, with his national pride and noble virtues, and with a will to readily sacrifice all for the liberation of the fatherland and for the salvation of his compatriots, Le Loi won the hearts of the [word indistinct] public. With his specific policy of winning the hearts of the people rather than seizing urban areas, Le Loi relied on the people to wage a war of national liberation. He cleverly employed the tactics of using a small force to fight a larger one and using weaker elements to defeat stronger ones. This was made possible by frequently laying ambushes and launching surprise raids.

Not only did the people's war lead the Lam Son national salvation movement to heroic victory but it was also a valuable contribution made by Le Loi -- a talented psychologist and military strategist -- to the Vietnamese people's culture and military science.

As the saying goes: "when drinking water, one must always remember its source." Today, when commemorating Le Loi's birthday, our people should review that glorious page of history, display the heroic bearing of our nation, and learn from the virtues and the noble actions in national defense and construction of the peasant hero from the Lam Son who contributed greatly to bringing about a short-lived happiness but eternal glory for the people.

I hereby solemnly declare the meeting open. [end recording]

CSO: 4209/657

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET ARTICLE IN NHAN DAN ON SPORTS

OW191619 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 19--In an article published in the daily NHAN DAN today, Vo Van Kiet, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Preparatory Committee for the First National Sports Festival said that there has never been in the history of the Vietnamese nation such a wide movement for physical training and sports as at present.

The First National Sports Festival will be held in Hanoi from September 22-29 with the participation of 1,500 athletes, coaches and referees from 40 provinces, cities and special sector, and from the Army and People's Security Force.

Vo Van Kiet wrote: "This is the first festival to be held on a national scale in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the August revolution and the National Day. It will be a demonstration of the mass character of the sports movement in our country and of the vitality of our nation, a nation with an age-old tradition of chivalry, combining physical training with military training in the readiness to defend the national sovereignty.

"This festival will be a turning point in the physical training movement launched by the late president Ho Chi Minh soon after the August revolution in 1945. It will take stock of the progress already achieved and lay the groundwork for the development of sports aimed at building and defending the country, building a new culture and a new, socialist type of man."

He pointed to the contributions of sports and physical training to socioeconomic construction. "The records of our sportsmen and women," he said, "are still far behind the world records, but we are expecting new heights as the movement widens."

He went on: "Since 1984, preparations for the First National Sports Festival have taken on a more and more mass character and become a real major socio-cultural event drawing wide participation of the masses, helping to raise their political consciousness and meeting part of their cultural demands. So far, more than 14,000 units, nearly 400 precincts, districts and provincial towns and more than 100 branches at provincial level have organized sports festivals of their own.

"Worthy of note is that the number of sports in the local festival has increased markedly compared with the past. At provincial and city sports meets, the athletes often competed in four or five events, and in some places as many as 14-15 events. In Ho Chi Minh City in particular there were 21 events."

On the tasks ahead, Vo Van Kiet stressed the need to raise the standard of each sport and ensure development of all sports especially the main ones, in order to quickly catch up with the world standard.

CSO: 4200/1566

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH LETTER TO NATIONAL SPORTS FESTIVAL

BK220536 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Sep 85

[21 September letter from Truong Chinh, chairman of SRV Council of State, to the first national Physical Education and Sports Festival]

[Text] Hanoi, 21 September 1985 - Dear physical education and sports cadres, instructors, athletes, and referees: On the occasion of the first national Physical Education and Sports Festival being held in Hanoi, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the Council Ministers, would like to affectionately extend my warm greetings and solicitous regards to all cadres, instructors, athletes, and referees throughout the country.

Our party and state have constantly paid attention to developing physical education and sports and considered the maintenance and improvement of the people's health, along with education in the fine quality of the new socialist people, and important revolutionary task. Over the past 40 years, implementing the party's line on physical education and sports, the physical education and sports movement in our country has surmounted many difficulties and gradually developed in both scope and scale, attracting large numbers of people, especially youths, teenagers, and students. This festival is the culmination of the physical education and sports movement and marks a new development in the physical education and sports activities of socialist Vietnam. On behalf of the party and state, I warmly commend the achievements and progress of our country's physical education and sports movement.

Dear comrades, I hope that -- under the party leadership and with the due attention given by various levels and sectors -- cadres, instructors, athletes and referees will show solidarity and cordiality, compete wholeheartedly and honestly, develop their talents and intellect, record many outstanding achievements, and regularly cultivate and demonstrate the socialist sports ethic, thereby fulfilling the expectations of the large masses who love physical education and sports.

After this festival, a broad and high-quality mass movement for physical education and sports should be launched to fulfill President Ho Chi Minh's wish that everyone of our compatriots should strive to take exercise and resolutely build a well balanced, developed, national, scientific, and

popular socialist system of physical education and sports, thereby contributing to successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

I wish the festival brilliant success.

Affectionate and determined-to-win salutations.

[Signed] Truong Chinh

CSO: 4209/657

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV LEADERS ATTEND SPORTS FESTIVAL OPENING CEREMONY

OW221757 Hanoi VNA in English 1737 GMT 22 Sept 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 22 September--The first national sports and physical training festival was opened at the Hanoi stadium this afternoon.

More than 30,000 Hanoians and athletes from all parts of the country attended the opening ceremony which is a demonstration of the achievements in sports and physical training after 40 years of development under the party's leadership.

Present at the opening ceremony were Pham Hung, Vo Chi Cong, To Huu, Vo Van Kiet and Nguyen Duc Tam, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; and many other high-ranking officials, and representatives of the Vietnam People's Army and mass organizations and nearly 400 Vietnamese and foreign journalists.

Ta Quang Chien, director of the General Department of Sports and Physical Culture and vice president of the Preparatory Committee for the First National Sports Festival (PCFNSF), read state council president Truong Chinh's letter to the festival, then Vo Van Kiet, political bureau memcosif the party cc, vice chairman of the council of ministers and president of the PCFNSF, delivered the opening speech. He said that the festival was a demonstration of the strength of unanimity and solidarity of the sports movement throughout the country, and an important activity marking the 40th anniversary of the August revolution and the national day (2 September).

This morning, a delegation of the coaches and athletes participating in the festival paid a floral tribute to President Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

CSO: 4200/1574

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

TO HUU WRITES NEW BOOK ON PRICES, WAGES, MONEY

OW190749 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 19 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept 19--A new book titled "Abolishing Bureaucratic Mechanism in Economic Management Based on State Subsidies and Solving Some Urgent Problems of Prices, Wages and Money" will be published soon by the "Su That" (Truth) Publishing House.

The book, written by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, points out: "The resolution on prices, wages and money adopted by the party Central Committee's eighth plenum is the summing up of the party and state's experience accumulated in this respect over many years. It also reflects the party's reorientation in its policies regarding prices, wages, money, planning and managerial mechanism in order to abolish the bureaucratic mechanism in economic management based on state subsidies and completely switch over to the socialist economic accounting and business operations, thus creating favourable conditions for economic development."

To Huu also took stock of the situation of prices, wages and money through different periods and pointed to the shortcomings and inadequacies in this regard which resulted in serious violations of the principles of centralized democracy. He outlined the orientations, policies and concrete measures to solve step by step the question of prices, wages and money.

Regarding prices, the book says, it is necessary to take into full account the expenditures in production in determining the cost of production of industrial goods, to readjust the wholesale prices of industrial items, to have a unified system of retail prices of essential consumer goods and a unified system of purchasing prices of farm produce.

As regards wages and salaries, they have to be readjusted to the new retail prices of commodities.

As far as finance and money are concerned, it is necessary to apply the system of financial autonomy of the factory and change the major part of the factory's investment capital and the whole of its mobile funds to the credit form. The central government will stop all financial subsidies to the localities which will have to exploit their potentials to accumulate funds for local development programs.

CSO: 4200/1566

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VNA ON RESETTLING SRV'S NOMADIC HIGHLANDERS

OW152011 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 15--It is 25 years to this day since the Vietnamese Government started a wide campaign among the nomadic ethnic minorities in the mountain areas to settle for sedentary farming. So far, the settlers have reclaimed and put under cultivation 120,000 hectares of land, a major part of which support two or three crops.

They have also built more than 2,000 small water conservancy projects including hundreds of which are generating electricity for lighting as well as processing of agricultural and forestry products. The formerly migrating tribes in the central highlands provinces of Gia Lai-kontum and Darlac have cultivated thousands of hectares of wet rice. A Luoi District in the central province of Binh Tri Thien now has 1,000 hectares of wet rice against 40 hectares before the liberation in 1975. Thanks to the expanded acreage of wet rice and the practice of intensive farming and crop rotation, many new economic zones have not only become self-sufficient in food but have also produced surplus rice to sell to the state.

The newly settled highlanders have also constantly expanded the areas under industrial crops. Those in Van Yen District in the northern border province of Hoang Lien Son, for instance, have put 6,000 hectares under cinnamon. Thanh Hoa Province, south of Hanoi, is growing more and more cinnamon and cesbara canabica, Binh Tri Thien is growing pepper, the central highlands is growing coffee. Most of the "new economic zones" are growing tea, while tung and sarine trees are planted in the northern border provinces of Lang Son and Cao Bang. The Mong ethnic minority in Sau Chua village, Hoang Lien Son Province, are producing cabbage and kohlrabi seeds.

The new settlers have covered 40,000 hectares of former barren hills with timber of industrial trees. Cao Bang, Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son, Thanh Hoa and Lai Chau have marked off large areas for afforestation.

Tens of thousands of kilometers of roads 3,000 kilometers of which are passable to trucks, have been built in the new economic zones. Public utility projects numbering more than 2,000 include health stations, schools, [words indistinct] and meeting halls. Many former desolate areas are now provided with shops, infirmaries, market places.

CSO: 4200/1542

AGRICULTURE

HANOI CARRIES STATUS REPORT ON RICE CROP, FLOODS

BK210744 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] The General Statistics Department reports that as of 15 September the southern localities have harvested 78.9 percent of the summer-fall rice area, leaving 163,000 hectares to be harvested. Although the rate of harvest is somewhat quicker compared to this period last year, it is still slow compared to the cultivated area.

Apart from An Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Long An, and Dong Nai provinces, where the harvest is basically complete, 40-60 percent of the summer-fall rice area is yet to be harvested in Ben Tre, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, Minh Hai, and Thuan Hai provinces. Although an official report on the crop yield has not been received, generally, the summer-fall rice yield this year is relatively good.

In the north, due to rainfall and flash floods, nearly 380,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in various localities have been flooded, including 190,000 hectares that were seriously affected. Of the 86,000 waterlogged hectares in Ha Nam Ninh Province, 43,000 hectares are seriously affected. Hai Hung Province has 31,000 hectares seriously affected out of the 83,000 hectares of flooded rice, while Thanh Hoa Province has 39,000 hectares heavily waterlogged out of the 58,000 hectares of flooded area.

The flooded areas in other localities such as Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Thai Binh and Vinh Phu range from 10,000 to 33,000 hectares. Owing to the effort of localities and better supply of electricity to the pumping stations, the flooded and waterlogged area has decreased.

In Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh provinces, the people have zoned off areas for drainage efforts. Hundreds of thousands of people have taken to the rice fields to drain water, thus decreasing the flooded and waterlogged area by nearly 50,000 hectares.

According to a report by the Water Conservancy Ministry, as of 18 September the area of waterlogged 10th-month rice in the northern province remained at 330,000 hectares. The area of completely flooded rice [word indistinct] 177,400 hectares. Ha Nam Ninh, H Son Binh, and Ha Bac provinces still have the most flooded area of rice. They should be provided enough electricity so that

rice can be promptly saved. Hai Hung, Hanoi, and Thanh Hoa should come next with respect to their demand for electricity to run pumping stations.

Along with fighting waterlogging to save rice to limit damages caused by flash floods, the Ministry of Agriculture urges localities to carry out well the following duties:

The northern provinces should concentrate on protecting and caring for the nonflooded area of 10th-month rice, and plan to save seeds for the next crop season. All localities must urgently formulate plans to expand the area of the winter crops, especially sweet potatoe. At the same time, they must immediately control seeds for the coming winter-spring crop season, and innoculate livestock, especially in the flooded areas, in order to preserve the animal draft force for land plowing.

The southern provinces are urged by the Agriculture Ministry to accelerate the harvest of the summer-fall rice, and by all means quickly complete the planting of 10th-month rice. They must concentrate on caring for rice in order to obtain a high yield and compensate for losses caused by flash floods.

CSO: 4209/657

AGRICULTURE

NORTHERN LOCALITIES URGED TO OVERCOME FLOOD AFTERMATH

BK210420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Recent flash floods have caused great damages to the crops, material assets, and human lives in some northern provinces. In order to quickly overcome the flood aftermath, restore production, and stabilize the people's livelihood, on 20 September the Council of Ministers chairman sent a message to the People's Committee chairmen of Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, and Vinh Phu provinces, urging them to carry out well the following tasks:

Muster forces and facilities to protect dikes, drain water, and save rice. Make everyeffort to protect human lives against diseases and epidemics. Resolutely protect and care for the remaining area of rice especially by controlling insects. Inspect and prepare all types of vegetable and secondary food crop seeds, and formulate plans to grow the winter crops well while saving rice seeds for the 1986 10th-month crop for those localities losing this harvest. Maintain security and order well. Transform and manage the market well and oppose speculation in trade.

The Council of Ministers chairman also requests the Electric Power Ministry to concentrate on providing electricity for the operation of pumps to save rice from waterlogging and to secure water for the planting of winter crops. The ministries of public health, food, home trade, and material supply are requested to coordinate with provinces to promptly fulfill the demands for medicine, commodities, food products, and materials so as to rapidly restore production and stabilize the people's livelihood.

The ministries of agriculture and water conservancy will guide localities in overcoming the aftermath of flash floods and restoring production, and will meet their demands for seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, and medicine to prevent and control animal epidemics.

CSO: 4209/657

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

EXPORT CROP AREA EXPANDED--Hanoi VNA 20 September--The Mekong River Delta Province of An Giang has expanded its export crop area from 20,000 to 25,000 hectares, mostly soybean and sesame. Thanks to its economic collaboration with Ho Chi Minh city, the province has been supplied with fertilizers, insecticides, mechanical pumps to build larger areas specialising in soybean and sesame for export. The riverside district of Chau Phu, the province's main export crop area, has planted 7,000 hectares of sesame yielding 4,000 tons of sesame for export twice as much as the past years. In this autumn-winter crop, Lon Duong district, in the central highlands province of Lam Dong has planted 2,000 hectares of black beans for export, up to 800 hectares over the same crop last year. In the past four years, the district has annually increased its crop area from 500 to 600 hectares. This year it plans to export 1,000 tons of black beans, 100 tons more than last year.

[Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 20 Sept 85 OW]

HAI HUNG CROP DAMAGE--Efforts are being made to save autumn rice from water-logging. Sixty-five percent of the autumn rice crop in the rice-growing province of Hai Hung in the Red River delta are submerged, and 31,000 hectares were completely destroyed. Besides, all services concerned in the province are working out measures for the production of the winter crop so as to make up for the loss of the autumn crop. The Vietnam postal service is also trying to overcome the aftermath of the flood to better serve the people and production. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 16 Sep 85 BK]

RICE SUBMERGED--Despite unfavorable weather, collective farmers in Vietnam have transplanted autumn rice on almost 2.5 million hectares or 76 percent of the total acreage. They have also put 530,000 hectares under the subsidiary food and industrial plants. In North Vietnam, heavy rains in the past few days have submerged 110,000 hectares, mostly in the Red River Delta provinces such as Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, and Thai Binh. The local people have mobilized all means available, saving 50,000 hectares of autumn rice from waterlogging. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 11 Sep 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/1542

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

HANOI MEETING MARKS VNA'S 40TH ANNIVERSARY

BK141619 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Sep 14--A meeting was held here today to mark the 40th anniversary of VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY (September 15).

It was attended by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; representatives of the office of the Council of Ministers, the CPV Central Committee's Department for Propaganda and Training, army and security units, and mass organizations; and representatives of many foreign news agencies present in Hanoi.

Addressing the meeting, VNA Director General Dao Tung brought out the growth and development of VNA over the past 40 years. Today, he said, VNA has become a modern news agency functioning as the spokesman of the party and state and a news and photo bank with a network of bureaus in 40 cities and provinces in the country and 16 bureaus and permanent offices abroad.

Taking the floor, Hoang Tung extolled the achievements of VNA over the past four decades. He noted that VNA's cause has always been associated with the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle for national independence and socialism. He urged VNA cadres, reporters, cameramen, and technicians to firmly grasp the party and state policy and better serve the information and press cause of the party, especially the entire people's struggle for peace and national independence, and their socialist construction.

CSO: 4200/1542

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

VNA HISTORY, ACTIVITIES IN PAST 40 YEARS REVIEWED

OW222323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Talk by Dao Tung, director general of the Vietnam News Agency, on the Agency's 40 years of development -- recorded]

[Text] The Vietnam News Agency [VNA] was born on 15 September 1945, as a twin to the Voice of Vietnam, which was founded on 7 September 1945. Due to the successful revolution, our country had established a socialist regime, radio broadcasting station, and news agency. To operate, the Voice of Vietnam needed a great deal of domestic and international news to broadcast morning, noon, and night revolutionary newspapers further increased. Many other mass media organs emerged. A news agency was therefore needed to supply news of various types.

Vietnam's revolutionary press made its appearance on 21 June 1925, 20 years prior to the 1945 August Revolution. As an information service with its domestic and foreign networks, its regular organizational system, and its material and technical bases which had to be gradually modernized to enable provision of an information service to the leadership, the party, the state, and all party, military, civilian, and administrative organs, as well as to other mass media organization from the central to the local levels, VNA could make its appearance only with the revolution led by our party. It has developed and matured so far through the process of effective services and implementation of political tasks entrusted by the party and the state.

Over the past 40 years of struggle to fulfill its tasks, VNA has expanded its information work to serve Vietnam's revolutionary cause more effectively. Its first newscast in French and English was the historical Declaration of Independence, drafted and read by President Ho Chi Minh in Ba Dinh Square. In 1945 and 1946, despite the ravages caused by the aggressive war waged by the French and British colonial in Nam Bo, VNA kept on receiving and transmitting domestic and international news, and a number of current events photos for the use by the radio station and press in the capital. During 9 years of resistance against French colonialism, VNA, with its very rudimentary equipment, operated either deep in the jungle or in the plains, in cooperation with the Voice of Vietnam, transmitting domestic news to the world, and receiving international news from TASS in particular which was translated into Vietnamese and compiled for use by the party Central

Committee the government, and the party's organ. Particulary VNA with its contingent of correspondents, editors, and telegraphists and with its field transmitters, participated in various military campaigns, transmitting in a relatively fast, accurate, and vivid way the news and photos of the victories on various battlefronts. Its work reached the culminant point when it released the news and articles of the historical Dien Bien Phu victory -- documents which have been retained with all their wholeness and remarkable value.

During the 10 years of anti-U.S. resistance from 1965-1975, and during the 10 years of struggle against expansionism and hegemony as well as in the service to the building of socialism from 1975-1985 VNA advanced and reached the point where it now possesses a news and photo organization and system which, as observed by the comrade deputy director of TASS, are as regular and modern as those of other news agencies of socialist countries in Europe.

VNA has supplied all types of reference news to domestic and foreign customers in a fast, complete, and accurate manner, as well as domestic news in english, french, and spanish to the world on a regular basis, and to the effect of resisting the enemy and making known our country problems, thereby becoming a worthy spokesman of the party and the state. VNA has promptly reflected the domestic situation, as well as other major events, supplying the local press and television station with reports on any events taking place in the capital or in the central and southern parts of the country. The news and photos on political events in the capitals of Laos and Cambodia have also been transmitted promptly in 1 or 2 days to the entire country and the world.

Moreover, VNA has constantly improved its material and technical bases for news reception and transmission, printing, and taking and producing black-and-white and color photos. It has switched from using the morse code during the 70th decade to the process of receiving and transmitting messages by teletype. It has also shifted from receiving and transmitting radiophotos, a process applied during the 60's and 70's, to gradually and strongly applying the method of receiving and transmitting news and photos through satellite microcomputers [mays mocs vi tinh], and high-speed modern electron equipment, allowing the use of Vietnamese vowels bearing five tone marks, and ensure good reception-transmission quality.

Apart from its two newspring enterprises, each capable of producing 300 tons of newsprint annually, VNA now owns an enterprise for repair and assembling electronic machines and equipment. VNA will secure another enterprise specializing in assembling microcomputers, fast-speed electronic printers, modulators, and demodulators. Its printing installation, which formerly produced ugly mimeographed matter at a slow speed, can now print as many as 10 types of daily news with small offset printers. Three offset and typo printing houses in Hanoi, Danang, and Ho Chi Minh City can now print domestic and foreign documents and news and VIETNAM PICTORIAL which is, published monthly in nine languages. VNA's black-and-white photo-making installation has now been replaced by 3 photo enterprises capable of turning out more than 1 million black-and-white and color photos per year, and of making color photos from films produced in socialist and capitalist countries.

Since 1977, when VNA was entrusted with the task of publishing VIETNAM PICTORIAL, our country's only pictorial magazine destined for foreign customers, many difficulties have been overcome, as far as the shortage and expense of newsprint, the slowness and bad quality of printing work, and the stagnation in foreign distribution are concerned. Progress has been achieved in publishing VIETNAM PICTORIAL in the lao and khmer languages, and in obtaining the agreement of the Soviet Union and Cuba to publish the magazine in russian and spanish respectively, and distribute it in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Cuba, and Latin America in a rational and effective manner, thus forming a publishing-distribution network in those countries.

Currently, with its appropriate staff, remarkable material and technical bases, organizational structure, and dynamic management system, VNA has the necessary conditions to properly fulfill the [word indistinct] of a spokesman of our party and state, and of a national bank of news and photos, while boosting socialist economic accounting and business and advancing to achieve a balance of receipts and expenditures, reducing the states compensation for losses.

In particular, VNA has scored achievements in building and expanding its information service at home and abroad over the past 40 years. It has supplied news and photos of various types to its essential domestic customers on a regular basis, while promptly transmitting news and photos in the service of both the political struggle and propaganda work abroad, thus making our entire people neither backward nor alien to current world events, but quickly abreast of many kinds of information essential to them and the world's people.

Of course, Vietnam's information work has not yet met the requirements expected, and VNA still has many shortcomings and weaknesses, but its constant efforts to make progress over the past 40 years have turned it into a trustworthy news agency in the socialist news agency community, a truly prestigious news agency in the community of news agencies of nonaligned countries, and in the entire Asia-Pacific region. VNA has actively helped KPL and SPK secure a practical foundation from which to advance, together with the modern news agencies of developed countries. VNA's achievements have been due primarily to the revolution, the CPV's leadership, and our leaders, such as beloved and esteemed uncle Ho and comrades Le Duan, Truo Chinh, Pham Van Dong, to Huu, and Hoang Tung, who have directly followed VNA's work and given private specific advice and guidance. Proof and marks of VNA's achievements can be found at the current exhibition on 40 years of VNA's work, and in historical documents and Vietnamese newspapers. VNA's achievements have also been due to the solidarity might of the agency's leadership and to the fact that cadres and employees who, imbued with the spirit of self-reliance and creative labor, recommended by the resolutions of the sixth, seventh, and eighth party plenums, have displayed their will and determination to fulfill their tasks, and exerted great effort to increase quality, output, and efficiency in all tasks over the years. VNA's achievements have also been due to the contributions of 66 of its cadres and employees, who have sacrificed their lives as combatants fighting for the cause of the fatherland, VNA, and our country's revolutionary press. These achievements have also been due to the support

and fraternal cooperation of our country's press organs and radio stations, of various ministeries, services, and mass organizations, and to the international relations and the great assistance and valuable cooperation of the socialist community of news agencies, including TASS in particular, KPL, SPK, the news agencies of nonaligned countries and other fraternal, understanding news agencies in the world.

On the occasion of VNA's 40th anniversary, may we express our profound gratitude to the party Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the National Assembly; to various services, mass organizations, organs, and localities; and to the friendly newspapers and radio stations. We also express our sincere gratitude to TASS, KPL, SPK, the socialist countries' news agencies, and the friendly news agencies for their wholehearted support of Vietnam's information and press work. With all our respect, we pledge to try our utmost to fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party and the people to be worthy of their confidence.

CSO: 4209/657

POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

NHAN DAN MARKS NATIONAL HERO LE LOI'S BIRTHDAY

OW201209 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 20 Sep 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 20--The party daily NHAN DAN today editorially commemo-
rates the 600th birth anniversary of Le Loi, the national hero who led a
victorious insurrection and liberation war against the Ming occupation army in
the early 15th century (Sept 10).

NHAN DAN says that Le Loi, the supreme leader of the Lam Son insurrection, was
a talented politician and strategist, an organizer of genius and a clear-
sighted commander with a great strategic outlook. The paper also praised the
outstanding served as adviser to Le Loi throughout the resistance. [as received]
The two shared the common determination to fight and to win, the common military
thought, the same traditional benevolence of the Vietnamese nation toward the
vanquished enemy. They also represented a happy combination of military
assault with diplomatic attack and agitation among enemy ranks.

NHAN DAN goes on: "The 600th birth anniversary of Le Loi comes at a time when
the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the party, are carrying out the
two strategic tasks of building and defending their socialist fatherland.
Today, the Vietnamese nation is stronger than ever before since the Hung
kings founded the country 4,000 years ago, because patriotism is closely
associated with socialist internationalism.

"In the light of the resolution of the 8th plenum of the party Central Commit-
tee, they are determined to accomplish a complete change in socioeconomic
management and build a prosperous socialist Vietnam as a contribution to the
world revolution."

CSO: 4200/1566

END